Amusements.

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION.

PROF. LOUIS AGASSIZ.

Young Men's Association, [illegible] 9th, 11th, 12th and 13th of February.

BRYAN HALL, [illegible] 9th, 11th, 12th and 13th.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

LONDON ASSURANCE.

RACHEL THE REAPER

VARIETIES.

115 & 117 Dearborn street.

BRILLIANT SUCCESS OF TONY PASTOR.

Crowded Houses.

MAMMOTH COMPANY

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

MINSTRELS.

H. S. DINGESS, Agent.

THE EIGHT ANNUAL FESTIVAL OF [illegible] Lodge, No. 211, F. & A. Masons, Will be held at the TREMONT HOUSE, Thursday Evening, January 21, 1864.

FIRST GRAND MASQUERADE BALL AT BRYAN HALL, Wednesday Evening, Jan. 20th, 1864.

THE GRAND BALL

ROBINSON & HOWES' CHAMPION CIRCUS.

Field of the Cloth of Gold; or, THE BRIGHT DAYS OF LOUIS XIV.

ROBINSON, BURROWS AND KELLY.

FOURTH ANNUAL BALL OF THE Chicago Iron Moulders Union.

PHOENIX HALL, BLOOMINGTON, ILL.

Auction Sales.

BY H. ALEXANDER, 109 DEARBORN STREET.

AT AUCTION.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, General Auctioneers.

LARGE SALE OF RICH FURNITURE, Curtain Goods, Mirrors, Office Furniture, &c.

AT AUCTION.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auct'rs.

UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROAD OFFICE. Locomotive Engines and Railroad Iron for Sale.

H. L. ROBINSON, Captain and A. Q. M.

R. V. MONTAGUE & CO.

ARCHITECTURE—J. F. Le

TAKEN UP.—On Monday Jan.

ORIGINAL POETRY, ESSAYS,

ASTHMA CURED—Relief guar

SOLDIERS.

IDLEWILD. MRS. N. P. WILLIS

IMPORTANT TO PACKERS. STEAM CAULDRONS.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSUR

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY. Office, No. 51 Clark Street.

TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

Money in Registered Letters may be sent at our risk.

There will be no deviation from the foregoing scale of prices.

Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 14, 1864.

THE NEWS.

When Gen. Hunter was in command in South Carolina it was his expressed conviction that the surest way to strangle the rebellion was to hold access to their principal ports and cities, and maintain harrassments without pushing the work to a capture. It was his theory that there would be no surer way to impoverish and starve out the rebels than by cutting off supplies and yet leaving them to sustain and feed the great flock of non-combatants. The dispatch elsewhere containing recent advices from Charleston, shows he was right in this theory. There is great suffering at Charleston and murmuring of discontent among the gaunt crowd, the infernal rebellion has made its victims. When capitulation comes, as come it must, the way will be paved to follow up our system of 100-pound shells and Greek fire, with a bombardment with bread and bacon, and on soil so prepared, loyalty will take all the better root.

Late advices from New Orleans hint cautiously at a great military movement from that point, and some of our New York exchanges express a conviction that Mobile is its destination. We think not. If the reports from Texas are to be relied upon, the enemy are massing their forces in that region to assail our newly won positions on the Gulf coast. Gen. Banks is too cautious a commander to have too many irons in the fire at once. He will probably leave Mobile to the blockading fleet until the rebels in Texas are completely disposed of.

Chicago has been selected as the place of holding the National Democratic Convention for the nomination of a Presidential ticket for 1864. The time will be the Fourth of July next. The place was probably fixed upon because, as the Convention seeks a representation from all the States, the attendance of delegates from Dixie is already secured at Camp Douglas. When the Convention is in session in this city, it will be a question on which side the high wooden fence there will be the most hatred of Liberty and zeal for Slavery. Doubtless it would be more appropriate to club the moral forces and hold the Convention inside the fence.

It is said that a new military department has been created for General Heintzelman, comprising the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Iowa, headquarters at Cincinnati. It is a department that contains a multitude of loyal men to the acre, and some of the meanest rebels in the universe. Gen. Heintzelman hates rebels and if he be permitted to operate upon all such, he need not go out of his department to find them. The secesh organ in this city could furnish him a list of its subscribers which would be a complete rebel directory, as far as it went.

The War in Virginia has come to a stand still for the present, under the strict embargo of winter. Gen. Early who has threatened great things in his movement down the Shenandoah Valley, has found he was not early enough, and has fallen back.

The rumor comes that the rebels are going to remove their peripatetic capital again, and this time to Columbia, S. C. Gen. Grant will give them "Hail Columbia," by and by.

The debate on Garret Davis reached no result, save a further drumming on the hide of that brazen traitor. Likely enough the Senate will keep him for a curiosity, but we hope not. There are certain animals that even the most patient naturalists shun.

Our news from the several State capitals of the West is unusually full and important.

There are undoubtedly in Canada a great body of hungry rebel adventurers daring enough for mischief. There are assured in three States a great army of loyal men who will make short work of that other army if they attempt mischief. The recent [illegible] Chesapeake gives weight to rumors [illegible] elsewhere from Columbus.

An interesting dispatch from Quincy gives good report of our Illinois Colored regiment. The Cairo dispatch is a touching appeal in behalf of the suffering refugees. Our Springfield dispatch gives a characteristic picture of Copperhead meanness in blocking up the disbursement of the $50,000 State appropriation to our soldiers. Mark these knaves who [illegible] from Jeff. Davis.

The news from Mexico, given elsewhere, is highly interesting character, setting forth the whole policy and tendency of the campaign, and explaining the free course allowed the French army, by whom occupation and possession will be found to be two different things.

In New York yesterday Gold closed after [illegible] at 155½.

THE COLD TERM.

A rise of the mercury, snow that has lost its crunchiness, a dripping of eaves, the crescent moon riding through dusk, clouds, and wearing the opal ring, her pledge of mutability; a feverishness among livery stable men, and owners of bran new cutters, are all tokens that the wonderful weather page, the red arch of entry for the new year 1864, is turned. The cold term is ended. And such a term. The weather-wise are at fault to parallel in the past this coup d'état of the Frost King. And living men of this generation will pass away, before a like song of degrees of the mercury reaches so low an octave.

We expect such things of the hyperboreans, where white bears, and thick blubbered sea captains are gotten up expressly on protective principles, and lend their armaments to their human companions in Arctic misery. But sometimes the Frost King has stolen down on snow shoes, and set the Lake Superior and St. Paul folk down on their hands and knees to blow their fires, and look for the fallen mercury. But think of soldiers frostbitten and stiff in Alabama camps, of the Mississippi ice-bound; six inches of snow, whirled throughout the Middle and Northern States like keen arrows and prickles of ice, chaining up the railways, leaving their passengers helplessly exposed to worse than Arctic rigors; Eolus opening his whole bag, and giving all his winds to the [illegible] king. Make a note of it, and if at some future day you are the oldest inhabitant, tell the truth. You cannot exceed it. Exaggeration can do the subject no justice.

There are numerous reasons why this late weather vicissitude has been attended with peculiar hardships. It has been protracted and not brief. It has not only visited wide regions where milder winter influences belong, but it has found them, by the conditions of civil war, sadly exposed, and shorn of the ordinary defences of the season. Think of the war-scarred, guerilla-haunted communities of Tennessee and portions of Missouri and Kentucky, of battle-plowed Virginia; of Arkansas, ragged and rough with the wounds of this rebellion. Think of States the war has not visited, where yet the gaunt wolf prowls nearer than ever before to the homes of the soldier's widow and the orphan, or to the [illegible] whose only protector is in the army of the Union. And think of the [illegible] of witnesses that God is just, the great army of Freedmen freshly brought out of the house of bondage, without yet having taken upon themselves the duties and responsibilities of self-supporting freemen. Call to mind our brave boys in their winter camps, and the tatterdemalion hordes of misguided rebels [illegible] rebellion. Sure never before was a land so laid bare to the assaults of winter, and never more keenly has such advantage been improved. There was no tempering the wind to the shorn lamb this time, in this winter of our discontent.

The lesson of the hour is so obvious that Christian charity has already put it in practice. Never were the offices of philanthropy more needed than now, never more beautiful than now, when she has patriotism for her co-worker. A hard winter, sorely and sharply opened, is upon us. On every hand, near and remote arise calls for aid, or come with more eloquence from the mutely suffering. And every organization for the relief of suffering humanity near and remote; the [illegible] always with us; the soldier's widow; the defenceless flocks of our fallen [illegible] our soldiers in hospitals; the suffering [illegible] the helpless freedman. This is [illegible] while the harvest for charitable [illegible] white with the rime of winter, [illegible] in every demand. Shame [illegible] philanthropy ready, if in this period [illegible] people, you seek but your [illegible] and borrow only from the rigors [illegible] to enhance your own ease. [illegible] Open heart, hand and purse [illegible] now, for sure [illegible] so great, so universal.

Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XVII. CHICAGO, THURSDAY, JANUARY 14, 1864. NUMBER 185.

CHICAGO LUMBER TRADE.

Review of the Business of 1863.

STOCK OF LUMBER, SHINGLES AND LATH ON HAND.

RECEIPTS OF LUMBER FOR SEVENTEEN YEARS.

Comparative Prices, &c.

The following table shows the stocks of all kinds of Lumber on hand in Chicago on the 1st of January, 1864, compared with the amount on hand on the 1st of January, 1863:

STOCK OF LUMBER ON HAND IN CHICAGO ON JAN. 1, 1863 AND 1864.

	1864.	1863.
First Clear Lumber, ft.	1,132,649	1,377,450
Second Clear	2,409,772	2,581,018
Third Clear	2,327,583	2,195,073
Clear Flooring	1,374,509	[illegible]
Clear Siding	966,154	2,253,132
Common Flooring	6,514,468	[illegible]
Common Siding	874,818	4,301,044
Fencing	6,824,613	[illegible]
Cull Fencing	1,167,963	10,411,199
Stock Boards	2,579,901	4,497,156
Common Boards	17,613,153	11,608,452
Cull Boards	2,975,544	2,988,164
Joists under 20 feet	8,916,075	5,869,900
Scantling under 20 feet	5,665,402	5,086,703
Joists, 20 feet and over	3,37[illegible],673	1,395,303
Scantling, 20 feet and over	1,065,174	897,441
Common Plank	2,960,531	1,455,853
Sawed Timber	2,251,[illegible]	[illegible]
Hewed Timber	1,673,145	2,284,915
Cull Joists and Scantling	1,739,770	1,890,394
*Unassorted Lumber	15,563,315	10,438,451
Total feet	92,285,784	73,000,709

*Note.—Included in "Unassorted Lumber" are the entire stocks of six yards, who refused to give their assortments.

From the above table it will be seen that the stock of Lumber on hand is 19,000,000 feet greater than it was a year ago. It must be stated, however, that owing to the scarcity of cars on the various railroads leading West, North and South, a very large amount was purchased here and could not be sent forward before the close of the year. Had all the stock gone forward as fast as purchased, it is believed that the stock would not have been any more than on the 1st of January, 1863.

The following table shows the stocks of Lumber on hand in this city on the 1st of January, 1861 and 1862:—

STOCKS OF LUMBER IN CHICAGO, JANUARY 1, 1861 AND 1862.

	1862.	1861.
1st and 2d clear, feet	3,978,640	7,825,712
3d clear, do	3,231,718	7,554,904
Clear flooring, do	3,460,128	2,609,905
Common do, do	6,798,187	10,719,952
Fencing, do	10,945,669	15,614,344
Common boards, do	10,942,762	20,249,141
Do. plank, do	2,616,867	3,216,552
Siding, do	1,634,600	1,424,873
Sawed and hewn timber, do	3,171,973	3,167,421
Culls, do	2,035,757	2,706,156
Scantling, do	3,330,733	2,239,929
Unassorted, do	2,840,548	7,390,741
Long joists, do	6,353,494	10,394,348
Total	78,643,878	94,108,700

The following table shows the stocks of lumber on hand in this city on the 1st of January, for eight years:

STOCKS OF LUMBER ON HAND JANUARY 1ST, FOR EIGHT YEARS.

	Feet.
1864	92,285,784
1863	73,000,709
1862	78,643,878
1861	94,108,700
1860	118,157,900
1859	128,456,000
1858	173,474,073
1857	128,400,000

By referring to the above table it will be seen that the stock on hand now is larger than any year since 1861. The stock of Fencing, however is about 3,000,000 feet less than last year; while the stock of common boards shows an increase of 6,000,000 feet. In upper qualities there is no material variation from 1863.

STOCK OF SHINGLES JAN. 1, 1864.

The following is the stock of Shingles on hand in this city on the 1st of January, 1864:

	No.
Shaved Shingles	17,437,000
Sawed Shingles	18,238,000
Total	35,675,000

The following table shows the stocks of Shingles, Laths, Posts and Pickets, on the 1st of January, for eight years:—

STOCKS OF SHINGLES, LATHS, POSTS, ETC., ON JAN. 1ST FOR EIGHT YEARS.

	Shingles. No.	Lath. Pcs.	Posts. No.	Pickets. No.
1864	35,675,000	8,720,000	35,743	825,717
1863	27,276,000	5,804,450	17,375	486,900
1862	15,317,000	7,214,000	53,095	
1861	21,734,000	10,436,000	50,914	
1860	24,900,000	13,479,000	102,500	
1859	21,379,000	12,245,000	34,597	
1858	39,052,000	27,355,000		
1857	32,944,000	20,942,000		

From the above table it will be seen that the stock of shingles this year is almost 13,000,000 more than on the 1st of January, 1863, and greater than it ever was before at this season of the year. This is due to the increased facilities for manufacturing shingles all over the lumber regions, and to the active speculative inquiry which existed in the market during the greater part of the past season. One fact is worthy of note in connection with the Shingle Trade, viz:—the increased favor with which sawed Shingles have been received in this market—having altogether outstripped Shaved Shingles, both in quality and price.

The stock of Lath, as will be seen by the table given above is greater than it was a year ago; but the supply came in late—the market during a large portion of the season having been quite bare.

RECEIPTS OF LUMBER, &C.

By reference to the table given below, it will be seen that the receipts of Lumber by Lake during the year 1863 amount to 393,074,-882—an increase of about one hundred millions of feet over the receipts of 1862:

RECEIPTS OF LUMBER, SHINGLES, LATH, &C. IN CHICAGO FOR SEVENTEEN YEARS.

	Lumber, feet.	Shingles, No.	Lath, No.
1863	393,074,882	152,465,650	41,[illegible],000
1862	281,365,000	131,225,000	28,840,000
1861	240,300,000	79,335,000	23,6[illegible]7,000
1860	255,147,000	182,578,000	33,559,000
1859	300,716,862	165,927,000	49,548,216
1858	173,910,029	128,793,000	44,517,000
1857	456,673,169	130,463,000	79,659,000
1856	441,961,900	135,876,000	79,235,120
1855	297,767,000	158,770,000	46,451,550
1854	228,336,783	82,061,250	52,491,500
1853	202,101,098	93,483,784	39,133,116
1852	147,816,232	77,080,500	19,759,670
1851	125,056,437	60,338,250	27,583,475
1850	100,364,779	55,423,750	19,809,700
1849	73,259,553	39,057,750	19,281,733
1848	60,009,250	20,000,000	10,025,109
1847	32,118,225	12,148,500	5,655,700

The above figures do not include the receipts by our Eastern railroads, which consisted chiefly of hardwood lumber, and would probably amount to fifteen or eighteen millions of feet. In the receipts of shingles given are not included the quantity brought in by the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad from Green Bay since the close of navigation.

We find from the receipts of the past year a very considerable increase upon those of 1862, such an one as considering the supposed and actual deficiency of the ordinary supply of laborers in the country, as the results of enlistments into the army, etc., excites our surprise. This increase amounts to 36,709,882 feet of lumber, or nearly 24 per cent; to 21,-290,838 shingles, or nearly 14 per cent; to 17,785,000 pcs laths, or nearly 43 per cent. With this extraordinary and rapid growth in the supply of the market, there has been, throughout the year, a more than ordinary difficulty in executing orders, because of the utter inability of our Railroad Companies to transmit in due course anything like the quantity of lumber required in many parts of the country. One of the principal causes of the increased demand in this market has arisen from our having had an addition to our own trade, to supply the whole of that section of the country which usually obtains its supplies from the Upper Mississippi.

The following table shows the shipments of lumber and shingles by the Illinois and Michigan Canal during the year 1863, compared with the shipments during the six years previous:

SHIPMENTS OF LUMBER AND SHINGLES BY CANAL FOR SEVEN YEARS.

	Lumber.	Shingles.
1863	50,109,299	25,427,000
1862	56,709,398	20,336,000
1861	42,741,000	17,095,000
1860	67,225,649	26,643,473
1859	59,589,536	[illegible]
1858	72,573,667	[illegible]
1857	59,487,[illegible]	[illegible]

The decrease in the shipments by Canal during the past year is due to the low stage of water which ruled on the Illinois River from the 1st of July to the close of the season.

The shipments of lumber by the various Railroads have not yet been made up.

The following table shows the yard prices of all kinds of Lumber, Shingles, Lath, &c., on the 1st of January for three years:

PRICES OF LUMBER, SHINGLES, &C., ON 1ST OF JANUARY FOR THREE YEARS.

Lumber.	1864.	1863.	1862.
1st Clear	$43.00@45.00	$35.00@37.00	$24.00@26.00
2d Clear	37.00@40.00	31.00@33.00	20.00@22.00
3d Clear	32.00@35.00	26.00@28.00	18.00@20.00
Stock Bds	22.00@24.00	14.00@15.00	11.00@12.00
Com'n Sdng	17.00@17.50	...@15.00	9.50@10.00
Fencing	16.00@19.00	...@18.00	9.50@10.00
1st Cl Fl'rg and...	25.00@	22.00@24.00	19.00@
2d Cl do	28.00@	20.00@21.00	14.00@
Com'n do	26.00@	...@18.00	12.00@
Siding Cl dressed	22.00@	15.00@	11.00@
Do C'm do	17.00@18.00	12.00@	8.00@
Cull B'ds	14.00@	10.00@11.00	7.00@8.00
Lng Joists	20.00@22.00	15.00@22.00	11.00@12.00
Shvd Shingles, A	4.75@	3.50@	2.75@
Do No. 1	4.00@	3.25@	2.50@
Sawd do A	4.50@	2.25@ 2.50	2.50@
Do No. 1	4.25@	3.00@ 3.25	2.25@ 2.50
Lath	4.50@	2.75@ 2.90	2.00@
Posts	10.00@13.00	10.00@15.00	10.00@15.00
Pickets	16.00@17.00	...@	...@

By a perusal of the above table it will be seen that the prices are very much higher than they were a year ago; but so it has ruled all through the season—the lumber manufacturers have sold freely at an advance on cargoes of $3.00 to $4.00 per thousand over the prices of 1862. We can truly say that the year 1863 has been the most prosperous for lumbermen which they have ever experienced in the history of the trade.

THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.

New York, Jan. 13.—At a full meeting of the Democratic National Committee, last night, it was unanimously voted to hold the National Convention in Chicago on the Fourth of July next, for the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President.

FROM NEW YORK.

New York, Jan. 13.—The *Commercial* says we regard the reaction to-day as a healthy indication of the feature of the stock market. The large rise of yesterday necessarily brought on heavy realizations, the day footing up something like 6,000 shares. Money is decidedly easier to-day to first class houses. The banks are loaning to holders the interest bearing legal tenders to their own advantage and that of the borrower.

Two Virginians, supposed to be rebel spies, were arrested yesterday in Brooklyn. They are now in custody of Gen. Hays awaiting an examination of their case.

Samuel T. Sears, a merchant lately doing business in Park Row, died yesterday in the office of a dentist, from the effects of laughing gas which he had taken just before having some teeth extracted.

New York, Jan. 13.—Specials from Washington to the *Tribune*, say that a protest against the nomination of Gen. Schofield, to be Major General, signed by sixty-four members of the Missouri Legislature, and also the protest of the Missouri members of the House, were laid before the Senate at the executive session on Thursday last.

A gas explosion occurred yesterday in the carriage factory on 87th street. Several persons were injured, and the building damaged.

New York, Jan. 13.—The *Herald's* Washington dispatch says: "It is known that a tax on refined petroleum of not less than 20 per cent. will be recommended by the Committee on Ways and Means. Crude oil will probably not be taxed."

New York, Jan. 13.—The names of Bishops Bailey, Timon and McCloskey have been sent to Rome for the succession to the Archbishopric.

New York, Jan. 13.—The *Courier de Etats Unis*, says by imperial decree of Dec. 20th, cotton is admitted free into French ports, if imported direct from the country where it is produced; in ships carrying the French flag, the duties heretofore levied will have to be paid on cotton imported under a foreign flag.

FROM GEN. GRANT'S ARMY.

Philadelphia, Jan. 13.—The *Inquirer* has a special Chattanooga dispatch, January 12, stating that affairs in East Tennessee are very exciting. A heavy cavalry fight occurred near Strawberry Plains on Sunday. The enemy were repulsed with serious loss.

General Longstreet has been heavily reinforced from the armies of Lee and Johnston. Longstreet's headquarters are at Red Bridge.

The pickets front each other at Blair's Cross-Roads, 20 miles northeast of Knoxville.

Our repulse at Bean's Station was trifling. Longstreet's position is a splendid one, presenting a river and mountain front.

Johnston presents a bold front at Tunnel Hill and Dalton, Ga.

Bridgeport, Ala., Jan. 12.—Two more steamers are almost ready for launching.

Trains will run through to Chattanooga about Saturday, the 16th.

The United States colored troops in camp here number over 900.

The 4th and 6th Kentucky cavalry have re-enlisted.

Gen. Geary commands this post.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

New York, Jan. 13.—The *Herald's* Washington special says desertions from the rebel army continue as frequent as heretofore. One entire Georgia regiment had made arrangements to cross over into our lines last Friday night, if placed on picket, but the opportunity was not afforded them, probably because their design was known.

Dispatches from Gen. Kelly's department in Western Virginia, yesterday, state that scouts report Gen. Early falling back up the Shenandoah Valley, and all fears for the safety of the railroad are now at rest.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 12.—Representatives of two wrecking parties arrived yesterday from the wreck of the Golden Gate, near Manzanillo. They report that William Ireland's party, who were authorized by the agents of the underwriters, had recovered sixty thousand dollars in treasure, and Thomas Smiley's party, an independent organization, had secured five hundred and ninety thousand dollars. None of the treasure has as yet been brought to San Francisco, and, it is supposed, will not be until after Smiley makes terms with the underwriters, as to how it is to be divided.

A WANDERING CAPITAL.

New York, Jan. 13.—A Washington letter to the New York *Tribune* says: "It has been decided to remove the rebel capital to Columbia, South Carolina. The writer is a Union man, lately from the South, where he had been clerk in the rebel War Department. He also says the gunboats and iron-clads at Richmond are, with one exception, ready for service. On the 17th ult. they were ordered to make a demonstration on Hampton Roads, but, after proceeding a few miles below Drury's Bluff, the order was countermanded."

SERIOUS RAILROAD DISASTER.

Baltimore, Jan. 13.—A serious accident occurred yesterday on the Northern Central Railroad. Two cars got detached and were run into by another train. One person was killed and six badly injured, including Hon. R. C. Parsons, of Cleveland, and Col. Blackman, of Ohio. The wounded were brought here.

KANSAS LEGISLATURE.

Leavenworth, Jan. 13.—The Kansas Legislature organized yesterday by the election of the Anti-Lane candidates for Speaker, Clerk of the House, and Secretary of the Senate.

FROM LOUISVILLE.

Louisville, Jan. 13.—James Walker, of New York, the celebrated military painter, left for Chattanooga to-day to make preliminary sketches for paintings at Chickamauga and Chattanooga.

The Italian Question.

New York, Jan. 13.—The *Post* says late news by private letter and otherwise from Italy, gives information of an extended agitation there on the Venetian question. Garribaldi has issued a proclamation from Caprera, urging the people to be faithful to the leadership of Victor Emanuel. The Italian army is permeated with the idea of a speedy war for the deliverance of Venice during the past winter. The opening of the spring of 1864 has been looked to as the signal for the beginning of the final effort to make Italy free in fact as well as in name, and the next few months may bring us the most exciting intelligence from Venice and Rome.

Movements of Gen. Meade.

Philadelphia, Jan. 13.—Gen. Meade was serenaded last evening, at the residence of Mr. B. Gerhard, South Fourth street, by Birgfield's band. A large crowd of citizens were present. Gen. Meade made a brief speech, urging his hearers to use every effort to fill up the ranks of the army before spring, as the only way to put an end to the rebellion during the present year. He promised for himself to do everything in his power to crush out traitors in arms against the Government.

Lincoln Nominated for President by the Pennsylvania Legislature.

Washington Jan. 11, 1864.—The Republicans of the two Houses of the Pennsylvania Legislature have on joint ballot, nominated Abraham Lincoln for the next Presidency. Their resolutions, with the preamble engrossed on parchment, have been committed to Simon Cameron to bring to Washington and present to the President. The Union League in Philadelphia will nominate Mr. Lincoln on Monday night.

A New Military Department.

Washington, Jan. 13.—It is understood that the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Iowa have been formed into a Military Department, under Major Gen. Heintzelman, with headquarters at Cincinnati.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON—CONGRESSIONAL & MILITARY.

THE DEBATE ON THE PROPOSED EXPULSION OF GARRET DAVIS.

ILLINOIS ITEMS—BEAUTIES OF COPPERHEADISM.

Indiana Matters—How the Hoosiers are Pushing on the Ball.

OHIO INTELLIGENCE—A FRESH REBEL SCARE.

Wisconsin News—Convening of the Legislature.

IOWA DISPATCHES—LEGISLATIVE DOINGS.

MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE—MESSAGE OF THE GOVERNOR.

INTERESTING FROM THE COLORED REGIMENT AT QUINCY.

The Southern Refugees at Cairo.

Late and Highly Important from Mexico.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

Washington, Jan. 13, 1864.

Garrett Davis attempted to prove his loyalty to-day, in a few remarks, beginning before one and continuing till four o'clock. The proof didn't seem to be complete, and after Senator Wilson had spoken he was disposed to try again, but was cut short by adjournment.

The occasion proved quite a sensation & the galleries were crowded to their utmost capacity. Davis' speech was the most remarkable that any United States Senator has been guilty of uttering since the days of Mason and Toombs and Jeff. Davis. It is only a few months since he wrote a resolution and persuaded another Senator to present it for the expulsion of his colleague, Powell. When his own expulsion for treasonable utterances is proposed, his only excuse is that when he deliberately wrote that the people should revolt against their war leaders, he meant that at the next election they should have they should vote against Administration candidates and urging this, he makes a more unworthy speech than Powell ever did. He descended to low personal abuse of Senator Wilson, winding up by sitting down on top of a desk and reading the fugitive slave law, and then arraigning Massachusetts and her Senators for treason in attempting to frustrate that law.

Among other things he eulogized McClellan and Gen. Thomas, and spoke of them as about the only Generals he could praise. While speaking of the Burns case in Boston, which he styled an insurrection, he went off into rapturous praise of Millard Fillmore, and to whom he ascribed the suppression of the riot.

Mr. Sumner quietly suggested that it was Frank Pierce who did that thing, whereupon Davis, slightly abashed, at the universal titter at his ignorance, transferred his eulogy boldly to Pierce.

Mr. Wilson replied very briefly, saying, that to such a speech—rambling, illogical, and incoherent as Davis', full of indecency and falsehood, few words were needed. He denounced Davis for becoming a common slanderer, referred to the charges against himself, and he pronounced them unmitigated and contemptible falsehoods. He defended Massachusetts and drew out hearty applause from the galleries. He closed with renewed argument that Davis' resolutions were essentially disloyal and calculated to incite revolt and warranted his expulsion.

The general feeling of Senators is that Wilson's resolution, was at least premature, and should have been submitted to an administration caucus before being introduced; but Wilson had decidedly the best of it to-day. Davis' speech was utterly unworthy of any one holding the dignified position of an American Senator. The vote on the resolution has not been ordered yet.

The President received a letter to-day from General Banks, saying that they would be able at once to re-organize the State Government of Louisiana, under the late proclamation. Members of the Government here expect that re-organization to be completed within sixty days.

The House Post Office Committee will soon report a bill allowing packages of clothing to be sent to soldiers through the mails at two cents an ounce.

The House and Senate Military Committees to-day had a joint session to discuss the Conscription bill. The main topic of discussion was the three hundred dollar clause.

The House Committee is solid against striking it out. The Senate Committe is divided, the Chairman being against but General Berhaps. Majority for striking it out.

The Senate Judiciary Committee began hearing testimony in the case of J. P. Hale to-day.

Ten thousand copies each of Gens. Grant and McClellan's reports were ordered by the House to-day.

Mr. Washburne worried the Democrats by proposing to bind both up in one volume. He wanted to distribute McClellan's as a campaign document, but don't want to have it put too much in contrast with Grant's.

They protested so much that Washburne finally gave way, some man on our side declaring that he ought to, as it would be a shame to put Grant in such company.

Brutus J. Clay got a resolution through today instructing the Committee on Commerce to inquire into the expediency of removing the restrictions to trade on the Mississippi River.

The Secretary of War informed Congress to-day that there are now in our army: Maj. Generals unemployed, 14; Brig. Generals unemployed, 11. Total 25.

Staff officers unemployed: Colonels, 3; Lieut. Colonels, 1; Majors, 7; Captains, 12; Lieutenants, 2. Total 25. Total monthly pay, $12,338. General officers disabled by disease, 8. General officers on duty not in the field, 39.

New York, Jan. 13.—The United States Marshal for the District of Columbia, has seized for confiscation the property in Washington belonging to ex-Senator Polk, also the estate of Smithson, the banker in that city, now in the penitentiary for treasonable practices.

The *Post's* special says:—The Military Committee of the Senate and House had a joint meeting this morning. The enrollment act will be under discussion for two or three weeks, but the commutation clause will remain.

The Committee on Ways and Means are strongly inclined to reduce all the estimates in their hands. A great reduction will be made in the naval and military appropriation bills.

Washington, Jan. 13.—The State Department has evidence satisfactorily refuting the absurd stories recently copied by our press from European correspondents in Paris, of the appearance in Paris of a Mons. Superville, on a political mission from the rebels, or of a treaty in negotiation between the rebels and France.

The entire tone of the foreign news is improving, but new and grave difficulties are likely to occur between Japan and the Western Powers.

The Senate has confirmed the following nominations:

John A. Bingham, of Ohio, to be Judge Advocate with the rank of Major, for the Department of the Susquehannah.

John Hay, of Illinois, to be Assistant Adjutant General of Volunteers with the rank of Major.

Henry L. Moss, to be Attorney of the United States for the District of Minnesota.

Abram Hanson, of Wisconsin, to be Commissioner and Consul General of the United States to the Republic of Liberia.

FROM DES MOINES.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

Des Moines, Iowa, Jan. 13, 1864.

The two houses to-day in joint convention, already reported to you, canvassed the vote for Governor and Lieutenant Governor.

Mr. Hogin introduced into the Senate this morning a resolution instructing our Congressmen to favor an increase of fifty percent in the pay of non-commissioned officers and privates in the army, which was unanimously agreed to.

Senator Gue has introduced a bill to repeal the Southern Border Brigade law.

All the wards but one in the city of Burlington have completed their quota of troops.

Provost Marshal Brownell's office here is crowded from early in the morning until late at night with volunteers from all parts of the district. The quota of the district is more nearly filled than was anticipated. Grinnell has furnished its full quota. The people there are all puritans and abolitionists, and after this should be "left out in the cold." Muscatine county has appropriated six thousand dollars for the benefit of the soldiers' families.

Dennis Butterfield, of De Witt county, late a Corporal in the 26th infantry, has been promoted to Adjutant of that regiment. Also the following promotions of Iowa soldiers are noticed: Wm. Glung, of Fairfield, Hospital Steward of the 19th infantry, to be Assistant Surgeon of the 25th infantry; Sergt. Major Lorenzo B. Jenks, Marion, to be 2d Lieut. Co. F, 2d infantry.

Mitchell county gives a bounty of $200 to volunteers.

Lieut. Col. Pollock of the 6th Iowa cavalry, is now at home in Dubuque.

N. L. Raget, lately an editor of a Democratic paper in Adams and Union counties, in this State, and a few years since editor of a Democratic paper at Mount Vernon, Ohio, has come out squarely for the Union cause. He is a vigorous writer.

Capt. Bordman, of the 21st infantry, discharged from service for physical inability, resulting from wounds received in battle, has been restored to his command.

FROM QUINCY, ILL.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

Quincy, Ill., Jan. 13.

There are now in camp at this place three full companies of the First Regiment Illinois Colored Volunteers. Ample arrangements have been made to clothe and subsist recruits as fast as they report here. The regiment occupies the barracks erected here by the Government and with some improvement as the regiment grows will be all that can be desired. A regular system of drill and discipline is already in successful operation. A regular camp guard is established and a large portion of the day is occupied in the instruction of recruits.

The aptitude and desire of the men to learn the rudiments of the military art is quite remarkable.

To-day about two hundred of the men paraded the streets with martial music, carrying with them the old flag. The regularity and precision of their marching received the unqualified approbation of many military men and thousands of citizens.

Chicago had a magnificent representation. In the physique of its company of which she may well be proud. Will she not have to honor a draft for three full companies of the maximum number for this regiment?

The Government officials here and the citizens are working energetically for the success of the regiment, and its officers desire to carry out your own expressed wish to be ready for the field for the Spring campaign. We hope to inform you of its complete success in a few weeks.

A festival is being held to-night in aid of the families of colored soldiers.

FROM MADISON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

Madison, Wis., Jan. 12, 1864.

The annual session of the Legislature convened to-day at noon. The Senate was called to order by Lt. Governor Spooner—all the Senators being present but three. The oath of office was administered to newly elected Senators. The President addressed the Senate in a few brief and appropriate remarks.

Frank M. Stewart, of Columbia, was elected Chief Clerk, and Nelson Williams, of Dane, Sergeant-at-arms.

The Assembly was called to order by last year's clerk, John J. Dean, and the members sworn in by Justice Cole, of the Supreme Court. Only four members were absent. Nothing was done beyond choosing seats for the season.

A despatch was received to-day by the Provost-Marshal of this State from Provost-Marshal General Fry, dated Washington, January 12, announcing a law had been passed that by continuing for a few weeks the bounty allowed prior to January 5th, and to continue enlistments under the regulation established prior to that date.

The colors of the 7th regiment was presented to Governor Lewis last evening by Col. Robinson. They are badly rent and torn, showing the gallant 7th fully deserves its well-earned reputation. The flag staff of the national colors was so badly shattered they were obliged to substitute a sapling cut from the sacred soil of Virginia.

LATER.

In the Union Assembly caucus to-night, Mr. Field of Grant county, was nominated Speaker on the Sixth ballot. On the First ballot, Webb had 21; Field 18; Bingham 11. On the fifth ballot, Webb had 25; Field and Webb then withdrew, and on the last ballot, Field had 35, Northrup 22; Bingham 10.

J. S. Dean was re-nominated Clerk, and A. M. Thompson Sergeant-at-Arms, both by acclamation.

FROM CAIRO AND BELOW.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

Cairo, Jan. 12, 1864.

Refugees from Southern States, made penniless and desperate, some to escape conscription, some to avoid starvation, have to the number of over 3,500 passed through Cairo, northward, to find homes and support. The United States Sanitary Commission, through its agent C. N. Shipman, Esq., has aided by money contributions, clothing, and food since August full 3,000, not including children in this class. In this manner it has expended over $6,000 in money raised by Rev. Mr. Falsom, through voluntary contributions of Northern people for that purpose. There are now about 150 refugees here needing assistance and more arrive by each steamer. As Government does not furnish transportation for refugees, most of the money contributed has to be expended to get poor people where they can work for a living, or to the doors of their Northern friends and relatives.

People East and West who are willing to contribute their means to aid refugees may send money, clothing, or goods to C. N. Shipman, care of Sanitary Commission, and rest assured it will be properly applied.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

Springfield, Jan. 13, 1864.

In the Supreme Court yesterday the application for a mandamus in the case of Barnes vs. the State Treasurer, came up, and was overruled, upon the ground that proper affidavits were not filed proving the services rendered by Capt. Barnes in transporting sick and wounded soldiers. By this and other movements it is evident that an attempt will be made to stave off the case. If the decision is not obtained now it will be postponed until June, and the soldiers and their needy families will be deprived of the $50,000 appropriation of last winter.

Gov. Yates is daily in receipt of appeals from the soldiers and their families, asking for help. Hundreds are now suffering for the necessaries of life, which the appropriation was intended to furnish, and which is wickedly and malignantly withheld by the copperhead State Treasurer.

The following regiments have reported to Adjt. Gen. Fuller as having re-enlisted: the 7th, 12th, 16th, 29th, 44th, 46th, 52d and 58th infantry and 11th cavalry.

From a special dispatch from the War Department to Gen. Fuller, I learn that recruits for the navy will not receive volunteers bounty. It has not yet been determined whether or not they will be credited to States.

The Executive Board of the State Agricultural Society, at their late meeting in this city, decided to hold the next State Fair at Decatur, on Monday, September [illegible], and the Fair to continue six days. The next meeting of the Executive Board of the State Agricultural Society will be held in this city on March 12, 1864, at which time premium lists and rules for the next Fair will be arranged.

MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

St. Paul, Jan. 13, 1864.

Gov. Swift delivered his message yesterday afternoon. It is quite lengthy and is considered to be the most able message ever sent to a Minnesota Legislature.

The Governor dwells at length upon our railroads, and anticipates that by the middle of next year the cars will be running from St. Cloud to the southern portion of the State, a distance of 250 miles, giving us an Eastern connection. The road from St. Paul to Lake Superior will furnish an outlet for three-fourths of our area at a distance and cost of transit much less than by Lake Michigan.

He also recommends that the Legislature ask from Congress a land grant for a road from St. Cloud to Lake Superior.

The Governor recommends that Congress be memorialized to establish a chain of military posts and provide emigrants with an escort on the route to the Idaho gold mines.

Four hundred and sixty-three thousand two hundred and ninety-six acres of land have been entered during the year, under the homestead law. The receipts of the State Treasury have been $695,864.80, and the disbursements $576,539.32, leaving a balance in the Treasury of $119,325.53.

The sum of $552,809.06 has been realized from the sale of school lands, the average price being $6.10 per acre.

The expeditions of Sibley and Tully are treated as partial failures, but he thinks the Indians are in no condition to renew the war on our frontier.

He urges the vigorous prosecution of the Indian war and the establishment of military outposts.

The number of settlers killed during the summer by Indians did not exceed twenty. Alluding to the removal of the Indians, he says the residue of the condemned Sioux were taken in the spring to Rock Island, where the violators and murderers of our women and children are now being fed and housed in comfort and—

[Here the line between Milwaukee and St. Paul failed.]—Operator.

FROM INDIANAPOLIS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

Indianapolis, Jan. 13.

Col. L. S. Shuller, 4th Indiana Cavalry, leaves to-morrow for Knoxville, Tenn., to visit the Indiana regiments in Gen. Foster's command, and look after their comforts and interests.

Col. J. T. Wilder arrived from the front to-day, his regiment will be here to-morrow. Some 400 re-enlisted veterans belonging to New York and Pennsylvania regiments, arrived here to-day, and were fed at the Soldiers' Home, and left for the East.

Col. Thomas W. Bennett, 69th Indiana, from the Army of the Gulf on special recruiting service, a gallant and popular officer, arrived here to-day.

Recruits arrive on every train. The camps near the city are full. The 20th Indiana, of the Army of the Potomac, has re-enlisted as veterans, and are expected home soon.

The weather has moderated and the sleighing is rapidly disappearing. The Military Auditing Committee is in session.

FROM COLUMBUS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

Columbus, O., Jan. 13, 1864.

Information has reached here that the rebels and their friends in Canada design an attack on Put-in Bay, in Lake Erie, and other places in that vicinity. A military force has been dispatched to the scene of danger, and the aforesaid rebels will have warm work if they should make an attack.

It is ascertained that there are more Ohio troops re-enlisting for three years than from any other State. Six hundred and sixty-four of the 44th Ohio infantry have re-enlisted as veterans. The Colonel of this regiment is S. A. Gilbert, or "Iron Sam" as he is called, on account of the short manner in which he dispatched the Frankfort, Ky., rebel convention some two years ago.

Gov. Brough has received authority to raise another colored regiment in Ohio.

FROM CHARLESTON.

Boston, Jan 13, 1864.—The *Traveller* states: "Letters received in this city from a Northern clergyman who established himself in Charleston with his family but a short time before the rebellion, give touching details of the anguish and suffering of the inhabitants of that place, many of whom hope and pray for redemption, even at the hands of the Yankees. In his opinion the time is rapidly approaching when it will be found necessary to give up the city to save the people from absolute starvation. Of course all that can leave the place, will, but many have not the means, neither have they any place of refuge."

FROM MEXICO.

San Francisco, Jan. 12.—Dates from the City of Mexico to the 22d of December, and from San Luis Potosi and Morelia to the 18th are received. On the 17th General Uraga, with 5,000 Mexicans, attacked the French army, intrenched at Morelia, and was repulsed with a loss of 2,000 killed and wounded. Previous to this disaster, Uraga had inflicted considerable damage on the French by capturing supplies. He proposed to continue guerilla warfare, and was gathering reinforcements for that purpose.

Doblado, before evacuating Guanajuato, destroyed the acqueduct, water reservoir, and all the works belonging to the different mines, agricultural implements and the growing crops, leaving the country a barren waste. He then retreated towards Zacatecas, pursued by a division of the French army. Ortega was expected to join Doblado, and then give battle to the pursuers.

On the 6th the Mexican traitor Tobar, with 3,000 men, near Guadalajara, was defeated by an equal number of loyalists under Colonel Rajus. 500 prisoners, 800 horses, and a large amount of arms and ammunition were captured by Rajus.

The impression prevailed at Mexico that Maximilian would be induced to abandon the throne, and some Spanish Prince be substituted for a time, on condition that France and Spain would uphold the new Government.

It was reported that Juarez contemplated moving the Mexican seat of government from San Luis to Monterey, that place being near the United States. His family were already there. A letter from President Juarez, dated San Luis, December 8th, received in this city, says: "Our hopes are for a speedy termination of your civil war and a complete restoration of the Union with it. No doubt many an American soldier will join us for the purpose of driving from the soil of the American continent the French, with their designs of establishing a monarchy here. We know full well that if the United States had not been engaged in their present struggle, no European potentate would ever have attempted to strike a blow against republican institutions: but as we are, with God's help, we will try and defend our beloved Mexico. You no doubt will be somewhat surprised at our abandoning our principal cities and leaving them in the hands of the French. We think we are right in doing so. In the first place, in a military point of view, the further we can draw them into the interior and away from their base of supplies, the better. By dividing them up and distributing their forces, they become weaker, and give us more power to assail and destroy them. We do not intend to carry on more than what is classed as guerilla warfare, for we are not in a position to wait an attack on any of our points. The French army being far superior to ours in point of discipline, as well as being supplied with all the modern inventions in gunnery, we would be compelled to succumb eventually to them in any pitched battle, while by harrassing and destroying their communications, and carrying on a roving system of warfare, like that which the French once experienced in Spain, they will finally come to consider Mexico as an empire not easy to govern.

Message of the Governor of New Jersey.

Trenton, N. J., Jan. 12.—The message of Governor Parker of New Jersey delivered to-day discusses the question of pacification. He says the war should be prosecuted by all constitutional means to destroy the power of the rebellion, and the re-establishment of the national authority over the whole country. He disapproves of the plan of the President's Amnesty Proclamation arguing for conciliatory measures, and a restoration of State sovereignty as they existed before the rebellion. He also disapproves of the Emancipation Proclamation as an obstacle in the way of peace. The war should be prolonged no longer than is necessary to effect its legitimate object, and the Governor argues at length that the old Union and old Constitution alone are its legitimate object.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

Washington, January 13, 1864.

SENATE.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, introduced a joint resolution for a Committee on the Conduct of the War. It is to consist of three members from each House. Passed.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, offered a bill prohibiting the sale of gold at higher prices than paid in the regular market of New York for United States' bonds, paying six per cent interest in gold, except for exportation to pay debts.

On motion of Mr. SUMNER, of Mass., the resolution to expel Mr. Davis, of Kentucky, was taken up.

Mr. WILSON, of Mass., addressed the Senate at length. In the course of his remarks he said the Senator from Kentucky should remember that he was in the Senate and not at a Kentucky barbecue. The Senate was a place for the language of a statesman, not the babbling of a fool.

Mr. DAVIS rose to reply to Mr. Wilson, and called for the reading of his resolutions, on which he said the motion of Mr. Wilson for his expulsion was based.

Mr. WILSON, of Mass., spoke at length on his resolution. He concluded by saying how sublime a thing it would be, in this crisis of our country, for the Senate of the United States to rise to the height of stern and lofty duty, and cast out one who has dared to tell a loyal people to revolt against their Government and take its powers into their own hands. Such an act of avenging patriotism would fire the loyal heart of America, silence the mutterings of treason, and nerve the arms of the heroes who are battling and bleeding for the unity of the Republic.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wis., thought it would be desirable, before coming to a vote, to hear the Senator from Kentucky. After that, he hoped the resolution would be referred to a Committee.

Mr. DAVIS, of Ky., then spoke.

Mr. WILSON reported back from the Committee on Military Affairs, the bill authorizing the appointment of an Assistant Sec'y of War.

Mr. BUCKALEW of Pa., offered a resolution that 5,000 copies of McClellan's report be printed for the use of the Senate.

On motion of Senator ANTHONY, a resolution was adopted calling on the Military Committee of the Senate to inquire whether any obstacles have been thrown in the way of the egress of colored men not subject to military duty here, and if so, by whom and by what authority of law.

Mr. LANE'S bill, relative to the sale of gold, was read twice, referred to the Finance Committee and ordered printed.

The Senate, without further action on the resolution to expel Davis, adjourned.

HOUSE.

Washington, Jan. 13, 1864.

Mr. YEAMAN, of Ky., made a speech explaining the object of his resolution heretofore offered, which was to invite and encourage the loyal people of the South to resume the functions of civil government under the Constitution.

The Pennsylvania claim bill was postponed until information can be procured from the Second Auditor's office.

Mr. BOUTWELL, of Mass., from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill to enable the President's Emancipation Proclamation to be carried into effect.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the President's annual Message.

Adjourned.

Markets by Telegraph.

Milwaukee Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

Milwaukee, Jan. 13, 1864.

Grain—Receipts of wheat 13,000 bu. Market declined 1c. Sales: 3,000 bu at $1.20, 12,000 bushels at $1.19¾@1.19½; 14,600 bu at $1.19½. Oats quiet. Sales: 600 bu on track at 60c. Rye firmer. Sales: 1,000 bu in store at $1.00. At Newhall's this evening the market was active with no decided change. Sales: 65,000 bu No 1 at $1.19¾@1.19½, cash.

Provisions—Unchanged. Sales: 300 brls clear pork at $20.00; 250 brls prime pork at $13.50 f. o. b.

Dressed Hogs—Receipts 1,200 head. Market unchanged. Sales: 80, dividing on 200 lbs, at $6.50@7.00; 7? do $6.25@7.25; 150 do $6.50@7.20.

Cincinnati Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

Cincinnati, Jan. 13, 1864.

Hogs—The only sale we heard of was 50, averaging 275 lbs at $8.00.

Whisky—Sales of 300 brls at 87½c, being a further advance.

Provisions—A strong feeling and a fair demand, but the market did not change in any essential particular. City Mess pork is held at $20.50, and Lard at 13@13½c. The sales were 500 brls City Mess at $20.25; 300 do Mess delivered at Richmond, Ind., at $20.25; 150 boxs Short Clear Middles at 10⅞c; 150,000 lbs Bulk Hams delivered at a point in the interior, at 9¾c; 4,000 pieces here at 7c for Shoulders; 8c for Sides and 9¾ for Hams, and 100,000 lbs shoulders at 7c; 500 tres Prime City Lard at 13c; 160 do head at 13¾; 175 do Prime Country at 12¾c, and 100,000 Old Bacon Sides at 9¾c packed.

St. Louis Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

St. Louis, January 13, 1864.

A coal wagon and four horses broke through the ice on the river to-day. The horses were lost. Considerable of a thaw has set in and the streets are very muddy.

Tobacco—Sales light. 1 hhd sweeping at $26.50 and 2 do planter's lugs at $12.25@[illegible].

Flour—Unsettled feeling. Buyers and seller's market does not rule easy. Sales of 200 brls superfine at $5.75@6.00 and 250 do fancy at $4.50 per sack.

Grain—Wheat, little offered. Sales 15 sacks white at $1.33; 175 do prime at $1.30; 18 do do at $1.31; 93 do good at $1.28. Buckwheat—Sales 6 sacks at $1.25. Oats—small sales at $1.30 and few offerings. Corn—Sales of only 98 sacks at $1.30. Rye and barley—no transactions.

Hay—Sales of 60 bales at $1.00 per 100. About 450 bales taken by the Government on terms not yet settled.

Whisky—Advanced and slightly excited. Sales of 100 brls, to arrive at 90c, and 50 do 89c.

Provisions—Lard, sales of 1,000 tierces prime city at 12½c. Hogs—demand quite positive. 200 extra good were purchased this morning at $8.00. We quote weights: 150 lbs at $6.25 and 175 lbs at $6.50. All weights of 200 lbs and over taken at $7.50.

Gunnies—Sales 21 bales. Single gunnies in two lots at 24½@25c.

New York Money Market—Jan. 13.

Money in active demand and rather more stringent.

Sterling exchange 165@165½. Gold quiet—opening at 55¾, advancing to 56½, and closing firm at 55½@55¾. The steamer Persia, for Liverpool to-day, carried out $808,000 in specie.

Government stocks firmer—U. S. 6s 1881 coupons 105¾@105⅞; 7-30 Treasury notes 106⅜@106½.

[illegible] Erie, 105¾; Hudson, 135¾; Cleve & Pitts, 101½; Reading, 114¼; Gal & Ch [illegible]; M. S. [illegible]; Ills scrip, 122½; Cleve & Tol, 125¾; Ch & R I, 120¾; Mil & P D C, [illegible].

New York Market—Jan. 13.

Cotton—A shade firmer, with fair demand, at 81c for middling uplands.

Flour—Less active, holders asking full prices, especially for low grades, the supply of which is diminishing; but the demand is quite wide, and the tendency at the close favors buyers. [illegible] for extra state; $[illegible] for extra round hoop Ohio; $7.[illegible] for trade brands.

Whisky—Opened firm at $1.02, closing nominally at 96@98c for state and western.

Grain—Wheat opens quiet and scarcely so firm and closed in good demand with full prices. [illegible]

Wool—Firm with fair demand. Sales 75@80c for Domestic Fleece; 70@80c for Pulled Fleece.

Petroleum—Quiet and firm at 31@32c for crude; [illegible] refined in bond; [illegible] refined free.

Provisions—Pork quiet and without decided change; 3,500 brls New Mess, June and July, at $[illegible]. Beef market steady. Dressed Hogs scarcely so firm at 8@8¾c for Western. Lard quiet and without material change at 13@14.

New Advertisements.

CHICAGO WEEKLY TRIBUNE. Contents for January 14th, 1864.

1—PART 1 OF MRS. LIRRIPER'S LODGINGS—Dickens's New Christmas Story.
2—GEN. BUTLER AND DR. COTTMAN—An Interesting Interview.
3—WIT AND WISDOM—An interesting and lively column.
4—FARM AND GARDEN—Letter from "Rural."
5—GEN. HOOKER'S REPORT OF THE BATTLE OF LOOKOUT VALLEY.
6—LAST HOURS AND MEMOIR OF BISHOP HUGHES.
7—SEIZURE OF $7,000,000 IN CONFEDERATE NOTES IN NEW YORK—An interesting History of the Case.
8—RESOURCES OF MICHIGAN—Wonderful Riches of the Saginaw Valley.
9—RECONSTRUCTION OF THE UNION—Mr. Ashley's Bill to provide for Provisional Military Governments.
10—NEW YEAR'S RECEPTION AT THE WHITE HOUSE.
11—WHAT THE REBELS FEAR.
12—INTERESTING FOREIGN NEWS.
13—DEATH OF WILLIAM M. THACKERAY, with a Sketch of his Life.
14—PARIS FASHIONS AND FASHIONABLE LIFE.
15—DEATH OF HON. CALEB B. SMITH.
16—MRS. PATTERSON ALLAN—The lady accused of treason by Jeff. Davis.
17—PROCEEDINGS OF THE STATE AGRICULTURAL CONVENTION.
18—ART AND THE WAR.
19—THE BONDS FOR BLOCKADE RUNNERS—Startling Developments at the New York Custom House. Arrest of the Private Secretary of the Collector.
20—IMPORTANT FROM GEN. GRANT'S DEPARTMENT—COMPLETE DEFEAT OF THE GUERILLA WHEELER.
21—A COMPLETE SYNOPSIS of Local Intelligence from the States of Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Michigan, Indiana, etc.
22—CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS FOR THE WEEK.
23—INFORMATION FROM ALL THE DEPARTMENTS OF THE ARMY.
24—WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.
25—NEW YEAR'S DAY IN A COLORED CAMP.
26—CHASED BY A PIRATE.
27—FROM GEN. BUTLER'S DEPARTMENT.
28—A FULL AND THOROUGH REVIEW OF THE CHICAGO MARKET FOR THE WEEK.
29—EDITORIALS—The New Supreme Judge; The New York Herald and Gen. McClellan; The Exchange of Prisoners; The Colored Regiment; The Copperhead Caucus, etc.
30—A great variety of other intelligence from all parts of the world. Altogether furnishing a complete narration of events for the past week.

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BEDDING.

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DURHAM & GILBERT, 235 LAKE STREET, Manufacturers and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in BEDDING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. Long Curled Hair, Moss, Husk, Excelsior and Sea Grass.

MATTRASSES, PRIME LIVE GEESE FEATHERS, FEATHER BEDS AND PILLOWS.

BLANKETS, COMFORTERS, COUNTERPANES, SHEETS, PILLOW SLIPS, &c., &c.

SPRING MATTRASSES On hand and made to order. Mattrasses made over. All work warranted to be the very best.

UPHOLSTER'S GOODS. Long and Short Hair, Husks, Excelsior, Springs, Twines, Bed Lace, &c., &c.

TOW OF ALL GRADES. Cotton and Flax Batting at wholesale.

Those buying Bedding will find it to their interest to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. DURHAM & GILBERT, P. O. Box 2290. 235 Lake street, Chicago.

500 TONS OF CAST SCRAP WANTED. We will pay the highest market price for CAST SCRAP IRON. Parties in the country will do well to consign their iron to the undersigned. CHAS. E. BROWN & CO., Iron Merchants, 30 Lake street, Chicago.

T. KINGSFORD & SON'S OSWEGO STARCH. Our prices are this day advanced one-half (½) cent per pound on all grades. C. S. HUTCHINS & CO., Agent.

MUSIC.—A Young Lady of very Superior Musical Attainments Desires a class for the Piano on the South Side. Can teach Music in all its forms. Terms $12 per quarter. The highest of references can be given. Address [illegible] W., Drawer 6377.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The Copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name of Furbish & Egleston, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. CLINTON FURBISH, WILLIAM C. EGLESTON. January 14, 1864.

Choice Residence and Business PROPERTY FOR SALE. Marble fronts on the following streets: on Wabash, centrally located, for $13,000; on North LaSalle; on West Washington, near the Park, etc. Also a Milwaukee brick house and barn on Fourth avenue, cheap; a moderate priced home on North LaSalle, and other like property in all the Divisions. Several choice corners on the avenues near the Lake, and one lot on Michigan avenue near Twelfth, full depth, for $2,250. Corner of Rucker and Jackson, cheap, etc., etc. BUSINESS PROPERTY. Marble front on South Clark street, north east corner of Clark and Monroe. Other lots on South Clark north of Monroe. Business houses on Lake, Randolph, etc., etc. Some of this property yields now [illegible] per cent, ground rent on the price asked. [illegible] opposite Metropolitan Hall, renting for 10 per cent. on cost. THOS. B. BRYAN & CO., Bryan Hall.

ATTENTION CHICAGO LIGHT GUARD.—You are hereby ordered to appear at your Armory in Lincoln Hall, this (Thursday) evening at 7½ o'clock sharp. Business of importance will be before the meeting. Major Moore will preside. By order, W. D. MANCHESTER. C. W. SPEAR, Orderly.

IT IS NOT OFTEN THAT WE come in contact with an article that we feel justified in recommending to our numerous readers, but the article of Family Dye Colors, manufactured by Howe & Stevens, we feel we can heartily commend to all who may have use for dyes of any colors. For sale by all Druggists.

CHICAGO MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital, $100,000, securely invested. DIRECTORS: [illegible] L. A. WILLARD, Gen. Agt. C. N. HOLDEN, Sec'y. All profits divided with policy holders. This is the only Local Life Company in our State, and is well patronized by our citizens who wish to insure their lives. Office, northeast corner of Lake and Clark street.

TO INSURANCE AGENTS. City Comptroller's Office, Chicago, January 13, 1864. All Agents of foreign Insurance Companies doing the City Tax upon Fire, Life and Marine Insurance premiums, are hereby notified to report and pay the same On or before the 15th Instant, As provided by the City Charter. Blanks and information furnished on application at this office. [illegible] City Comptroller.

QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS. I. P. FARNUM, WHOLESALE DEALER IN BOOTS & SHOES, 57 Lake Street. All orders promptly and faithfully attended to.

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes. HERRING'S CHAMPION Burglar-Proof Safes, WITH Herring and Floyd's Patent Crystalized Iron. 40 STATE STREET, CHICAGO.

Wrought Iron Pipe AND FITTINGS FOR SAME, Wholesale by [illegible] E. T. CRANE & BRO.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. [illegible] Chicago, January 1, 1864.

TEN TONS OF CHOICE NEW York BUCKWHEAT FLOUR For Sale Cheap at 15 North Canal street. Also Flour and Feed of all kinds. Post Office Drawer 6[illegible]. G. A. SMITH.

DANTZ' COMMERCIAL COLLEGE. DOUBLE ENTRY BOOK-KEEPING, Together with Penmanship taught thoroughly for $10. Scholarships are taken this week. A. S. DANTZ, Principal, At Henry Greenebaum's Bank.

STORE 25 LAKE STREET FOR RENT. The Store 25 Lake street, now occupied by Weber, Williams & Fitch. KING, KELLOGG & CO.

JUST RECEIVED Mens' Buck Skin and Felt Over Shoes at E. BAMBER & CO.'S, 118 Lake street.

IMPORTANT TO VOLUNTEERS.—Before you leave Chicago you will request at least a dozen Photographs. They call at Everett's, 107 Lake street, and you can procure them for $2, equal to any in the city. RAY NIAS, Agent.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR. All ye who love good living, will please call at 122 Dearborn street, near the Post Office, and get some prime Eastern Buckwheat Flour. Country and city dealers supplied at reasonable rates. JOS. PRATT & CO. P. O. Box 2602.

MASONIC.—There will be a Special Convocation of Lafayette Chapter No. 2 R. A. M., at the Masonic Temple this (Thursday) evening, at 7½ o'clock. Work on P. M. and M. E. M. degrees. ROBT. ALEXANDER, Sec'y.

EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION. Genuine Fac-Simile. AGENTS FOR KNOX, MERCER AND ROCK ISLAND COUNTIES, ILL. Having been appointed by Thomas B. Bryan, Esq., Agents for the sale of the Proclamation in the counties of Knox, Mercer and Rock Island, we are prepared to take subscriptions. [illegible] CLARK.

OFFICIAL. THE PHOENIX 1864. Cash Assets, - - - $656,818.03

SWORN FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE PHOENIX INSURANCE COMPANY, OF HARTFORD, CONN. ON THE FIRST DAY OF JANUARY, 1864.

[illegible]

Market value of assets $656,818 03

LIABILITIES. Losses in process of adjustment $33,619 91

Duly sworn to, Hartford, Conn., January 1, 1864, by H. KELLOGG, President, and WM. B. CLARK, Secretary.

Western Branch Office, Cincinnati. H. M. MAGILL, GENERAL AGENT.

Devoted to Fire Insurance exclusively, and its aim will be, to secure a continuance of public confidence by prompt and equitable adjustment of all fair claims for loss—referring to its record of past services as a faithful guarantee of future performance. A first-class responsible system of Resident Agents in all principal cities and towns.

HUBBARD & HUNT Resident Agents.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY. NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC. The Michigan Central and Michigan Southern Railroads have entered into a COMBINATION to refuse ALL freight shipped via GRAND TRUNK, thereby compelling the public to ship via other routes and PAY HIGHER RATES than those roads are charging for all Points East. THEY REFUSE to take freight to Detroit if for shipment VIA GRAND TRUNK. BOSTON and Canadian shippers are particularly interested in this matter. The Grand Trunk is prepared to take Freight at Detroit and give Through Contracts at Chicago. Will the public support the Independent Route? Can these railroads refuse to receive freight for Detroit? For further information, Through Rates of Freight and Passenger apply at THE GRAND TRUNK OFFICE, 56 Dearborn-st., Chicago. S. T. WEBSTER, Western General Agent, Chicago. C. J. BRYDGES, Managing Director, Montreal.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK. Having completed our organization, we shall commence business on the FIRST OF FEBRUARY NEXT. Subscription Books to increase the Capital Stock will remain open for a short time at our temporary office, 156 LAKE STREET. Persons desirous to secure a portion of the stock, must make early application. Either of the Directors will receive subscriptions, and also furnish any desired information. DIRECTORS. AMOS T. HALL, Treasurer C. B. & Q. R. R.; [illegible] J. K. POLLARD, of Pollard & Doane; J. IRVING PEARCE, of Pearce & Benjamin; GEORGE F. [illegible], of Pullman & Moore; JOHN McDONALD, of McDonald & Brothers; EDGAR HOLMES, of Holmes & Bro.; JAMES H. BOWEN, of Bowen Brothers. JAMES H. BOWEN, President. AMOS T. HALL, Vice President. IRA HOLMES, Cashier.

REAL ESTATE BROKERAGE S. H. KERFOOT & CO., 71 Dearborn Street. McCORMICK BUILDING. SIXTY-ONE FEET residence lot, fronting south on Union Park. For sale cheap—$4,000. FINE THREE STORY BRICK DWELLING, North Side, well located, and with every convenience—$9,000. FIRST CLASS THREE STORY and basement brick dwelling, with water, gas, furnace, and completely furnished in every particular. Price of dwelling and furniture $15,000. TWO DWELLINGS on Jefferson street, between Monroe and Adams. Renting for $[illegible]. Price $[illegible]. TWO DWELLINGS on Erie street. Price $1,[illegible]. FINE LOT ON NORTH EAST corner of Washington and Canal. [illegible] COTTAGE AND THREE ACRES, with fruit, all kinds, and finely ornamented, a short ride south—$5,000. A FINE DWELLING on Ada street near Union Park, stable and every convenience—$7,500. The above, with a great variety of Real Estate, improved and unimproved, Residence and Business Property, River Front and Manufacturing Sites, Farms, improved or unimproved, are for sale by S. H. KERFOOT & CO.

COE'S COUGH BALSAM Cures Croup Every Time. Cures Tickling in the Throat. Cures the Most Stubborn Cough. Cures Chills and Fever. Cures Influenza and Sore Throat. Cures Asthma and Relieves Consumption. Cures all if the directions are strictly followed, or the money will be refunded. LORD & SMITH, GENERAL AGENTS. Sold by Druggists Everywhere.

REMOVAL. After the 8th of January, 1864, we shall occupy the Rooms, No. 22 Lake street, OVER S. L. BARRETT & CO. Until the completion of our New Store, now being erected on the corner of Lake and Michigan avenue, and offer our goods at manufacturers' prices. C. M. HENDERSON & CO., Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in BOOTS & SHOES.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE. The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the style of DICKERSON, STURGES & CO., And will continue the METAL AND SCALE Business at the old stand of VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO., 199 and 201 Randolph Street, Chicago. THOMAS R. DICKERSON, FRANK STURGES. Chicago, January 1, 1864.

CHAS. L. NOBLE, WHOLESALE DEALER IN LAMPS, CARBON AND KEROSENE OIL, 175 Lake Street.

OYSTERS! OYSTERS! OYSTERS!—We are now receiving direct from Baltimore, DAILY, our full supply of KRAFT & CO.'S A No. 1 OYSTERS. No better brand in market and we propose to sell at as low prices. All favoring us with their orders will find entire satisfaction to price and quality. We are accommodated by our facilities of dealers. GEO. MILLER & CO. Wholesale depot for J. G. [illegible] Oysters, 132 Dearborn street. P. O. Box 4[illegible], Chicago, Illinois.

SPECIAL NOTICE. Helmbold's Extract Buchu. Tonic, Diuretic, Blood Purifying and Invigorating. Enfeebled and delicate persons of both sexes use it. Sold by LORD & SMITH, 23 Lake street.

HORSES AND MULES WANTED. We are now buying for [illegible] Artillery and Cavalry Horses. Also, good Mules three years old. Apply at our Stables opposite Ullrich's Hotel, corner of [illegible] streets. DRURY & WILLARD.

ARABIAN COFFEE. [illegible] CHARLES [illegible]

GEO. G. POPE Wholesale Oil and Lamp Dealer, 109 CLARK STREET.

ORIENTAL POWDER CO. [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 14, 1864.

CONTEMPTIBLE ABUSE OF SOLDIERS AID SOCIETIES.

Of the millions and tens of millions which the patriotic benevolence of the people have contributed to relieve the suffering of our soldiers, and administer to their wants, not one per cent. of it has come out of the pockets of the copperheads. They are no friends of the Union soldiers. Their sympathies are with those who fight in "different garb." But while they contribute nothing themselves for the comfort or relief of our brave boys in the field, they keep up a noisy and continual assault on those who do. Ever since the day the Soldiers' Sanitary Society was established in this city, the organ of Jeff Davis has assailed it unceasingly. Every species of attack has been tried, to impeach the integrity of the Board of Managers has been impeached; they have been accused of swindling the donors, and consuming the gifts in high salaries; of misappropriating articles contributed, and of cheating both soldiers and people; of speculating and pushing the moneys in their hands, of rapacity and peculation,—in short, of every crime in the calendar except murder, rape and arson.

No friend of the soldier, or of the Union cause, ever makes such charges against the Chicago Sanitary Commission. The accusations are broached by secessionists and by traitors only, and the sole object of this nefarious work is, to cause the people to withhold their gifts, and discontinue those relief societies, by making them believe that they are unfaithfully conducted. By breaking up the Sanitary Commission, thousands of our brave boys would surely die, who, by means of their timely aid are saved, and miseries and hardships of the soldiers' life would be diminished and ameliorated, and as a consequence, discontent and desertion would be greatly lessened, and thereby the rebel cause would be promoted. Very many of the recruitments that are taking place are due to the work of the Soldier's Aid Societies, which have made the soldier's life endurable, robbed it of many of its dangers, added to its little comforts, and, all, immensely increased the patriotic resolution of the army to put down the rebellion at every hazard. The tokens of love and care sent to the soldiers from home through these societies cause them to feel that they are not forgotten of that fair queen of their hearts they uphold them, and their hearts are with them in this terrible struggle. Therefore it is the interest of the rebel sympathizers to, shill this sympathy and cut this cord that unites the patriotic citizens with the brave veterans in the field. Hence they attack the aid societies which transmit the gifts of the people to the army.

The Devil and Jeff. Davis' children, who are brothers, have sharp eyes, and allow no chance to escape them. But there will be a reckoning day for these secession villains, and it will not long hence. Some of them will get out of Chicago in a greater hurry than they did out of Detroit for opening a fire in the rear on the soldiers of Michigan. The order to "Get up and dust" will be more peremptory than that issued by Gen. Hull, and there will be no revocation of it through the misplaced intervention of influential Republicans, who, by the way, have since been paid for their kindness by a volley of abuse as scurrilious and malignant as that poured upon the soldiers' aid societies.

REBEL TREATMENT OF OUR SLAIN SOLDIERS.

The horrible behavior of the rebels to our slain soldiers on the hard-fought field of Chickamauga, has never attracted the attention it deserves. It was charged that General Bragg and his Confederates, after being in possession of the battle ground for more than eight weeks, had neglected to bury the slain soldiers a burial, even in a trench. The copperhead sheets have tried to explain it away by saying that Bragg's army was short of picks and shovels; which is a point blank falsehood. A copy of the Atlanta *Register* of November 7, 1863, was then placed on our hands by a returned soldier, from which we reproduce another column, of an army letter written by one of Bragg's officers to that sheet confirming in the fullest and most unblushing language the shocking treatment our slain soldiers received at rebel hands.

For two months the bodies of one thousand of our fallen braves lay where they fell, putrifying in the sun, food for blue flies and beasts and birds of prey. The heads of many were severed from the trunk and stuck on poles, or placed in the forks of trees, for identification and edification. The main wagon road of the rebels from their depot of supplies led across the battle field, and thousands of Confederates daily passed by and rode over the dead bodies of our soldiers for eight weeks. It was not until after the battle of Chattanooga and the rout of the rebels, and until they were driven South of the battle field of Chickamauga, that those bodies of the dead heroes were interred. What shall be said of the civilization of a people who thus treat their fallen foes? How much better are they than the painted savages of the forest? And yet these brutes are the high-toned chivalry we used to hear so much about; they are the "Southern brethren" whom our Northern Copperheads love so dearly and sympathize with so tenderly. But read the account as described by a rebel eye-witness. This is no "Abolition exaggeration" in the recital of horror and rebel savagery. It is the unvarnished tale of one who does not disapprove of the conduct of his fellows, but rather thinks it in all right and proper.

McCLELLAN'S LETTER TO THE PRESIDENT.

Saturday's issue of the TRIBUNE contained the report of Gen. McClellan's report of his operations while in command of the Potomac Army. The original document—the joint work of McClellan, Porter and others—makes a book of one thousand printed pages. No General since were urged, ever loaded such a mass of stuff, in the shape of a report. It is almost as long as Walter Scott's Life of Napoleon, or Napier's Peninsula Campaigns, and all about what he did and what he didn't, while he employed the stray digging ditches, and in retreating from them. Not one man in ten thousand will ever take the time to wade through, or incur the expense of purchasing, this enormous mass of apology and justification for unimproved opportunities. But there is one page in it that has been dug out of the surrounding rubbish by some patient and persevering letter writer, that will be read by many. We refer to his letter to President Lincoln, written from Harrison's Landing, July 7, 1862, just after his disastrous campaign from Richmond, and while his army was in a most deplorable plight, battered, bruised and bleeding, melting under a tropical heat, sickening by thousands, and saved from capture or destruction by the gunboats. It was under this condition of things that McClellan indited to the President a letter, instructing him in his political duty, and threatening him, in effect, with the breaking up and dissolution of the army, unless he adopted as a guide for his political course the programme laid down by the "grave-digger of the Chickahominy." That letter we refer to now, lest some of our readers may have neglected to peruse it. The epistle reads just like the New York *Herald* editorials published at the time. True it avoids the vulgar swagger of the *Herald*, but contains the same train of ideas, and prescribes the same copperhead method of conducting the war, and of thus doubtless from that dirty and disloyal source that McClellan based his political policies.

It will strike the "common people" as a singular specimen of military subordination for the general of an army to undertake to dictate to the commander-in-chief the political management of the rebellion, and hold out to him threats that unless he does thus and so, on the slavery question, "our present armies will rapidly disintegrate," and the "effort to replace them will be hopeless."

Read the following complete taken from this lecture of the out and cutter to his chief. They are decidedly cool:

> While our military has assumed this character of war, as regards slavery, it should be regulated and conducted on the principle that no more than is absolutely necessary for military purposes should be permitted to the active action of the contending war States on any issue. In general no right of any kind should be allowed to interfere with the military operations of the army, or to obstruct or render doubtful the accomplishment of its objects. The rights of war should be exercised in their full extent, and all private rights and interests should be held subordinate to the necessities of the war. * * * The rights of the Government in the property of the enemy, and the rights of the enemy in his property, are clearly defined by the usages of war. * * * Unless the necessities of the military service imperatively require the seizure and use of any property, the general principle should be followed that the property taken for military use should be paid for or receipts given to the owners. * * * The military forces of the United States are subject to the laws of war, and cannot be expected to enforce laws in conflict with those laws. * * * The right of the Government to the services of persons held to service by the laws of the States in which they reside, is clearly subordinate to the necessities of the military service, and may be entirely superseded in particular cases by those necessities. * * * Unless the permanent success of the Government is sacrificed to the temporary advantage which may be gained by the unrestricted use of the military power, the relations of the masters to their slaves must be kept at their task by the "iron hand," as he expressed it in his West Virginia proclamation. If the services of slaves are appropriated they must be paid for whether the owner is a rebel or not, and finally if the President shall change the official views upon the slavery question it will be impossible to obtain any more soldiers, and the present armies will "rapidly disintegrate," break up and go home!

But the falsehood of this prediction is fully equal to its impertinence. Shortly after the receipt of the letter the President commenced his series of "radical war measures," by issuing the hundred days notice of the Emancipation Proclamation, rapidly followed by orders to his commanders to cease guarding, and to commence acting, the property of rebels, without compensation; to receive and protect all slaves escaping within our lines; and finally cast Old out of his army and into the ranks where before existed despondency and discontent. The "declaration of radical views" of the President produced results throughout the country similar to that among the soldiers. The President's radical programme was triumphantly endorsed at the polls, and copperheadism lies howling in the dust. Foreign intervention which in June, servatives '63, was dispelled, and has passed away, and the masses of Europe now say to their rulers now that the Federals fight for liberty as well as for Union, there is a fair field, and no favor shown to the rebels.

The war during 1863 was conducted in strict accordance with copperhead policy, and closed disastrously, filling the country with gloom; but the next year it was managed on radical principles, and behold the result! Victory after victory was achieved; the rebellion and slavery both have received their mortal wound. The veterans of the army are re-enlisting by regiments and brigades, and thousands of recruits are volunteering to fill up the ranks and be in at the death. And thus the wisdom of a "declaration of radical views is justified, while the copperhead predictions of McClellan have come to naught, and the reliance of the rebels on their Northern sympathizers to open a paralyzing fire in the rear is shockingly disappointed.

Is it any wonder that the great army of the Potomac which set out on its campaign 220,000 strong melted away like snow before a spring sun, under the leadership of this pliant tool, who was so terribly afraid of "nigger on the brain" that even when his army was starving for provisions swore he could think of nothing else to write about to the President except to warn him that he must not hurt the rebels by confiscating their property or liberating their slaves! One idea will occur to every reader: Why the President should not have promptly consigned on the instant he received the menacing and dictatorial epistle?

A SMALL MAN IN A LARGE PLACE.

The State of New York deserves commiseration in its civil honor, under the effect of the appointment and imbecility of Horatio Seymour to be head one *Seymour*—his initials at this moment are forgotten—but it is not the other Seymour of Connecticut. This one was thought to be a great improvement on that, but he turns out to be even worse, if that thing is possible. He has placed under the military organization of the State, and set them to fighting their rebel masters. All these radical measures the army hailed with delight and enforced with alacrity. Instead of "rapidly disintegrating our armies," these radical war policies wrought exactly the contrary effect, infusing hope and confidence into the ranks where before existed despondency and discontent. The "declaration of radical views" of the President produced results throughout the country similar to that among the soldiers. The President's radical programme was triumphantly endorsed at the polls, and copperheadism lies howling in the dust. Foreign intervention which in June, '63, was dispelled, and has passed away, and the masses of Europe now say to their rulers now that the Federals fight for liberty as well as for Union, there is a fair field, and no favor shown to the rebels.

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☞ Prof. James C. Watson, the Astronomical Director of the Detroit Observatory, has discovered a new comet. Its position, astronomically stated, is as follows: At 6 hrs. 30m. 9s., clan drver mean time, sonset's right ascension 15h. 32m. 18s.50; declination 54 deg. 53m. 47s. N.N.

Further observations have also established the fact that the right ascension of the comet is increasing at the rate of 5m. 2s. daily, and its declination also at the rate of 5m. daily. It is situated in the constellation Cygnus, and, although not visible to the naked eye, may yet be easily seen through an ordinary spyglass. It has a tail 1½ deg. in length, and its nucleus is described as "strongly condensed at the centre."

☞ Ex-Governor Thomas H. Hicks, who has just been chosen United States Senator, to fill the seat vacated by the death of the late Senator A. Pearce, was a member of the old Bell-Everett party. He is now a thorough Union man and an Emancipationist. He was educated in the Union cadet by a decided radical, over Judge Thomas A. Spence, who was an earlier and more radical Emancipationist. The Baltimore *American* asserts that hostility to the Hon. H. Winter Davis controlled this result. In the Legislature, which has come to stand—Union, 67; Samuel Hamblenton, (Dem.) Spence, 5. Gov. Hicks has provisionally filled the seat, by Gov. Bradford's appointment, since the death of Mr. Pearce.

☞ The St. Paul *Press* says:—"The telegraph line up the Mississippi river cannot be constructed this winter, as the ground is frozen to be frozen too hard to work to much advantage. As soon as spring opens, the work of setting the poles, which are being got out now, will commence. The line will be completed to Anoka about May 1. The balance of the line to St. Cloud is under contract to be completed by June 15th, and will thereafter be steadily constructed to Fort Abercrombie and Pembina. Four thousand poles are being cut and delivered now.

☞ The *Louisville Journal* says the prices on Johnson's Island are supremely ludicrous at the idea of being transferred to Gen. Butler's Department.

They think the fourth is greater than the one hundred. Prisoners must stay instead of be about it, is not yet made manifest. We guess they will have to stand it.

Railroads of the United States.

The *American Railroad Journal* sums up the actual length of railroads completed in the United States on the 1st of January, 1864, at 28,920 miles, with about 10,000 miles additional that are or have been, under construction. The increase of completed roads during the past year has been 1,500 miles. Of the completed roads, 24,627 miles are in the loyal States, and 4,293 miles in the States now in rebellion. The condition of the latter is so bad that many of them, on the return of the States to loyalty, could be more properly classed among the roads "under construction." The total cost of the completed roads and their equipment in the United States, is over THOUSAND TWO HUNDRED AND SIXTY-SIX MILLION DOLLARS—quite a respectable sum of money to be invested in one branch of business.

Taking the grand total of roads completed and under construction in the several States, Ohio stands pre-eminent in the railroad State, but falls behind Pennsylvania in the number of miles completed. The following are the railroad statistics of the five great railroad States:

	Total Miles.	Miles Com'd.
Ohio	4,030	3,327
Pennsylvania	4,071	3,545
Illinois	3,600	2,790
New York	3,742	3,361
Indiana	3,013	2,163

It is interesting to note the growth of the railway interest of the United States. From 1826 to 1829 there were but three miles of railway in the country. On the 1st of January, 1834, there were but 762 miles; in 1844 the number had increased to 4,311 miles; in 1854 to 15,678 miles; and on the 1st of January, 1864, the amount of completed railway had grown to 28,800 miles, with 10,000 more miles in progress.

THE KNICKERBOCKER LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.—We are in receipt of a copy of the annual report of this sterling life company, and are highly gratified at the handsome exhibit made. Everything is healthy and prosperous, and in a sound condition. The number of policies issued, and the amount of premiums received have each doubled over the preceding year, while the accumulated fund now reaches nearly half a million dollars. We take pleasure in congratulating the number of policy holders of the Knickerbocker at the West on the vigorous growth and excellent condition of their favorite company, standing as it does in the front rank of American life corporations. The Hon. Ernestus Lyman, who has for so long held the presidential chair, is an indefatigable and able officer, performing his onerous duties faithfully, and devoting himself to the interests of the company. He is ably seconded by Geo. F. Nesbitt, Esq., the Secretary, than whom no man is more competent for the position. The western branch office is in this city, under the charge of Mr. H. F. Johnson, Vice President, is managed with ability and success, and is doing a large business. On the whole, the Knickerbocker opens the New Year with sure evidence of solidity and safety, and with every indication of enduring prosperity.

A MUNIFICENT GIFT.—The Providence *Journal*, of January 4th, mentions the munificent gift of Mr. Edward King, of Newport, Rhode Island, of his collection of statuary to the "Redwood Library" of that town, his native place. This collection consists of full sized copies, by the late Paul Akers, in Carrara marble, of "the Dying Gladiator," from the capitol in Rome, busts of Demosthenes, the young Augustus, and Cicero, colossal busts of Ariadne, and of the Venus de Mile, of the Louvre, and an original piece by Mosler, entitled the "American Schoolboy." The value of these statues is estimated at not less than ten thousand dollars.

UNION TROOPS FURNISHED BY TENNESSEE.—The following table shows the number of troops furnished by the State of Tennessee to the General Government:

Cavalry, as reported by the Adjutant Gen.	12,000
Cavalry, as reported to the Adjutant General not attached to regiments	1,500
East Tennessee regiments, say	20,000
Infantry	11,000
Infantry (African)	5,000
Artillery	3,000
Artillery (African)	2,000
Enlisted in commands of other States, say	2,000
Total	36,000

This estimate is probably too large by 10,000. But it is true that Tennessee has furnished the Union army with many soldiers, which is just so much clear gain off of the rebels.

☞ On the morning of the 8th, a fire broke out in the *Eagle* office, at Grand Rapids, destroying the entire contents of the office, presses, type, fixtures, and a large stock of books, paper, etc. The story fronted on the block adjoining the office, owned by Wm. H. Stewart, was also wholly consumed. The total loss is about $16,000.

☞ Commodore George H. Storer of the United States Navy, died at New York on the 10th inst. He served at sea some twenty-four years, and was on shore nearly seventeen years. He was Governor of the Naval Asylum in 1863, and since that time has not performed any active duty afloat.

☞ The *Freeman's Journal*, of New York, has revived a number of Bishop England's letters to gain more strength "divine right" to the cause of Bishop Hopkins for the perpetuation of slavery. It is suggested that the same paper should publish Bishop England's last letter on slavery. It is addressed to the editor of the Charleston *Miscellany*, and is dated Feb. 25, 1841:

> "My more pressing duties will not permit me, for some weeks, to continue the letters on the compatibility of domestic slavery with practical religion. I have been asked by many a question which I may as well answer at once, viz: *Whether I am friendly to the existence of slavery at Liberty?* I AM NOW; but I also see the impossibility of now abolishing it here. When it can and ought to be abolished is a question for the Legislature, and not for me.
>
> "JOHN, Bishop of Charleston."

FROM MIDDLE TENNESSEE.

Gen. Crook's Cavalry Command after Rebels in Middle Tennessee—Roddy at Tuscumbia—Re-Enlistment Progressing at Rebel Camps—Demonstration of Gen. Forrest—Opening up of Trade in Middle Tennessee, &c., &c.

LOST WOOD, SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS, PULASKI, Tenn., Jan. 7, 1864.

Military operations, though not remarkably extensive in this section, are far from being stationary. Gen. Crook's cavalry division, which has been one of the most active bodies of troops in the army of the Cumberland in their late operations, is now at this place. They are to be stationed here for the important city of clearing Middle Tennessee of rebels.

Roddy is continually sending out "thieving detachments," and it has been deemed necessary to let loose among them somesuch men as Wilder's, just to remind them that though their actions give unmistakable evidence of the existence of a devil, there is also a "God in Israel."

Roddy's main force is still at Tuscumbia, and it is probable that he prefers warm quarters within the town to escaping in the field this cold weather.

The work of re-enlistment is still progressing. The 7th, 50th and 57th Illinois regiments have gone in again, and are now fighting over the mustering officer, or such is anxious to be mustered in first, and start home on furlough.

Col. Chetlain, formerly in command of the 12th Illinois infantry, has been appointed Brigadier General of negro troops, and ordered to report to Adj't Gen. Thomas, at Vicksburg. His old regiment, the 12th Illinois, are preparing to re-enlist.

The rebel Capt. Cooper, with an independent company of upwards of a hundred men, has been taking possession of the country between this place and the Tennessee river, and is now probably in the field, in the midst of the hotly wounded in most cases were taken off, and many of these died, swelling the list to 1,800. The proportion of wounded to killed was unusually large, about eight to one. A large number straggled off and deserted. The aggregate loss of the Yankees in the battle from all causes must have exceeded 20,000. I do not believe that one-half exceeds 14,000 ..... but more than 17,000.

THE ENROLMENT ACT.

The Bill Now Under Discussion in the Senate.

The following is the summary of the bill to amend an act entitled "An act for enrolling and calling out the National forces, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1863, which is now under discussion in the Senate; the $300 exemption clause is stricken out:

SECTION 1. Provides the President may call out troops in such numbers and at such times as he may deem necessary.

SEC. 2. That the quota of a town or ward shall be in proportion to the number of men fit for military service. Proper credits shall be given for all persons who have been in the military service, and who have been honorably discharged.

SEC. 3. Any person enrolled may, at any time before he is drafted, furnish a substitute who is not liable to draft, and the person furnishing shall be exempt for the time for which the substitute is mustered.

SEC. 4. Persons erroneously enrolled may have their names stricken off on satisfactory proof being furnished. The town or county authority who has erroneously enrolled a person shall forthwith open an order.

SEC. 5. Persons liable to draft made into the naval service shall be credited upon the quota of the town or county or ward or city where such enrolment was made to be drafted.

SEC. 6. Amends the act of 1863, section 8, by striking out the words "to the Provost Marshal General," and inserting the following, to-wit: "That the following persons, and only the persons herein named and described, shall be exempted from the service of this act, and shall not be liable to military duty under the same, namely: Such as are engaged in the regular discharge of the duties of the Vice President of the United States, the Judges of the Supreme Court, the Secretaries, Postmaster General, Attorney General, Assistant Secretaries, Chief Clerks, Ministers, Chargés d'Affaires, Consuls, Commissioners of Public Buildings, Governors of States, Members of Congress, Judges of the Courts of the United States, Attorneys and Marshals of the United States, Governors of Territories, Secretaries, Chief Justices, Judges, Marshals, Attorneys, Clerks, Governors, Chief Engineers, Secretaries, Auditors, Treasurers, Clerks of Boards of Public Works, Superintendents of Public Printing, Keepers of Penitentiaries, Superintendents of Armories, Harbor Masters, Pilots, Mariners employed in the service of pilot boats, Persons employed in the service of the United States Mint and Branch Mints, Persons employed in the service of the Assay Offices, Persons employed in the service of the Custom House, Persons employed in the service of the Light House Establishment, Persons employed in the service of the Marine Hospitals, Persons employed in the service of the Life Saving Stations, Persons employed in the service of the Steamboat Inspection Service, Persons employed in the service of the Navy Yards, Persons employed in the service of the Coast Survey, Persons employed in the service of the Mint at San Francisco, Persons employed in the service of the Branch Mint at Dahlonega, Persons employed in the service of the Branch Mint at Charlotte, Persons employed in the service of the Assay Office at Boise City, Persons employed in the service of the Assay Office at Helena, Persons employed in the service of the Assay Office at Bannock, Persons employed in the service of the Assay Office at Virginia City, Persons employed in the service of the Assay Office at Carson City, Persons employed in the service of the Assay Office at Dalles City, Persons employed in the service of the Assay Office at Walla Walla, Persons employed in the service of the Assay Office at Oro Fino, Persons employed in the service of the Assay Office at Auburn, Persons employed in the service of the Assay Office at Idaho, Persons employed in the service of the Assay Office at Placerville, Persons employed in the service of the Assay Office at Nevada, Persons employed in the service of the Assay Office at Montana, Persons employed in the service of the Assay Office at Boise City, Persons employed in the service of the Assay Office at Helena, Persons employed in the service of the Assay Office at Bannock, Persons employed in the service of the Assay Office at Virginia City, Persons employed in the service of the Assay Office at Carson City, Persons employed in the service of the Assay Office at Dalles City, Persons employed in the service of the Assay Office at Walla Walla, Persons employed in the service of the Assay Office at Oro Fino, Persons employed in the service of the Assay Office at Auburn, Persons employed in the service of the Assay Office at Idaho, Persons employed in the service of the Assay Office at Placerville, Persons employed in the service of the Assay Office at Nevada, Persons employed in the service of the Assay Office at Montana."

SEC. 7. Persons drafted may furnish substitutes, or pay $300 to the Provost Marshal General, to be paid into the Treasury, and applied to the payment of bounties to volunteers.

SEC. 8. Any person drafted may, at any time before he is mustered into the service, furnish a substitute, and be discharged from the service.

SEC. 9. Whenever any such examination or trial as is provided for in the preceding section is to be had, the Provost Marshal General shall cause notice thereof to be given to the person whose case is to be examined, stating the time and place of such examination or trial.

SEC. 10. Whenever any such examination or trial as is provided for in the preceding section is to be had, the Provost Marshal General shall cause notice thereof to be given to the person whose case is to be examined, stating the time and place of such examination or trial.

SEC. 11. Provides that Provost-Marshals and Boards of Enrollment shall have power to compel the attendance of witnesses, and the production of books and papers relating to any case before them.

SEC. 12. Provides that Provost-Marshals and Boards of Enrollment shall have power to administer oaths and affirmations to persons appearing before them.

SEC. 13. Provides that Provost-Marshals and Boards of Enrollment shall have power to issue subpœnas for witnesses, and to punish for contempt.

SEC. 14. Provides that Provost-Marshals and Boards of Enrollment shall have power to issue warrants for the arrest of persons charged with offenses against the provisions of this act.

SEC. 15. Provides that Provost-Marshals and Boards of Enrollment shall have power to issue warrants for the seizure of property of persons charged with offenses against the provisions of this act.

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MUNN & COMPANY, Solicitors of American and European Patents, publishers of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN.

No. 37 Park Row, New York.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.

Dr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, Mass., has discovered a COMMON PASTURE WEED, that cures every kind of Humor ... For sale by all druggists.

SAPONIFIER, OR CONCENTRATED LYE, Family Soap Maker.

WAR makes high prices; Saponifier helps to reduce them. It makes SOAP for four cents a pound, by using your kitchen grease.

CAUTION.—As spurious Lyes are offered also, be careful and only buy the PATENTED article put up in iron cans, all others being counterfeits.

Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co., Philadelphia—127 Walnut street. Pittsburg—Pitt street and Duquesne Way.

IS THERE any VIRTUE in Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER AND ZYLOBALSAMUM?

CONVINCING TESTIMONY FROM DISTINGUISHED CLERGYMEN.

Rev. C. A. BUCKBEE, Ass't Treasurer American Bible Union, N. Y. City, writes: "I very cheerfully add my testimony to that of numerous friends, to the great value of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum."

Rev. J. WEST, Brooklyn, L. I.: "I will testify to their value in the most liberal sense. They have restored my hair where it was bald, and, where gray, to its original color."

Rev. A. WEBSTER, Boston, Mass.: "I have used them with great effect. I am neither bald nor gray. My hair was dry and brittle; it is now soft, as in youth."

Rev. H. V. DEGEN, Boston, Mass.: "That they promote the growth of the hair where baldness is, I have the evidence of my own eyes."

Rev. JOHN E. ROBIE, Buffalo: "I have used both the Restorer and the Zylobalsamum, and consider them invaluable. They have restored my gray hair to its original color."

J. H. EATON, LL. D., President Union University, Tenn., writes: "I have used Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum. The falling of my hair has ceased, and my locks, which were quite gray, are restored to their original color."

Sold by Druggists throughout the World.

PRINCIPAL SALES OFFICE, Nos. 198 & 200 Greenwich St., New York.

Numerous Certificates as above.

WHOLESALE TEA HOUSE. TEAS EXCLUSIVELY. P. A. HAWES HAS IN STORE A FULL ASSORTMENT OF THE FOLLOWING STYLES:

YOUNG HYSON, Fine, Extra Fine Moyune, Fine Moyune, Choice Moyune. JAPAN. Japan Leaf Uncolored, Basket and Colored. GUNPOWDER. Fine Moyune, Extra Fine Moyune. IMPERIAL. Fine, Extra Fine, Choice. HYSON AND TWANKAY. A full assortment. OOLONG. Fine, Extra Fine, Choice. SOUCHONG. ENGLISH BREAKFAST. FLOWERY PEKOE. ORANGE PEKOE.

Being the Largest and Most Complete Assortment Ever Offered in this Market, Which he will Sell at THE LOWEST WHOLESALE PRICES.

20 South Water Street, CORNER MICHIGAN AVENUE, Office Second Floor. Chicago.

THE BLACK RIVAL. HUSBANDS LOOK TO YOUR FIRESIDES AND BUY THE Braceville Coal. JOHN B. KIRK, 141 South Water-st., foot of Franklin.

NEW LAW FIRM.—Thomas Hoyne, Benjamin F. Ayer and Oliver B. Horton, have this day associated themselves together for the transaction of a general law business, under the name of HOYNE, AYER & HORTON. Office 59 Lasalle Street, Opposite the Court House. THOS. HOYNE, B. F. AYER, OLIVER B. HORTON. Chicago, January 11, 1864.

MONEY TO LOAN. GREENEBAUM & FOREMAN, 42 SOUTH CLARK STREET, UP-STAIRS.

HEADQUARTERS FOR ALBUMS, E. B. APPLEBY'S, 134 South Clark street. Don't buy till you see his stock.

CAUTION.—The public are hereby cautioned against purchasing a certain ... "Press and Tribune Company" ... Chicago, Ill., January 7, 1864.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD. Change of Time.

On and after Sunday, January 10th, 1864, Passenger Trains leave Chicago as follows:

PASSENGER STATION FOOT OF LAKE STREET.

6:15 A. M., (Sundays Excepted) Detroit, New York and Boston Express.

5:40 P. M., (Saturdays and Sundays Excepted) Detroit, New York and Boston Express.

9:45 P. M., (Saturdays Excepted) Detroit, New York and Boston Express.

6:15 A. M., (Sundays Excepted) Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Louisville Express.

9:45 P. M., (Saturdays Excepted) Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Louisville Express.

One Train on Sunday at ... Niles Accommodation on Saturdays only at ...

Ticket Offices in the Tremont House Block, and Depot, Foot of Lake Street. HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Western Passenger Agent.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND LAKE SHORE RAILROAD. CHANGE OF TIME.

On and after SUNDAY, January 10th, Trains leave Van Buren street Depot as follows:

Day Express. Evening Express, with Sleeping Car to Cleveland. Night Express, with Sleeping Car to Toledo.

Connecting at Cleveland with the Atlantic and Great Western, at Dunkirk with the New York and Erie, at Buffalo with the New York Central ...

Trains for DETROIT leave at ...

On Sunday one Train only will leave ... SAMUEL C. HOUGH, Western Passenger Agent.

ARTIFICIAL LEGS ...

THERE WILL BE A TRIAL ...

SEWING MACHINES ...

Special Notices.

Dr. Bigelow.

Dr. Bigelow (formerly of St. Louis, Mo.) ... his office, 158 South Clark street, Chicago, Ill. ... Ladies and gentlemen can consult the Doctor ... Send two stamps and get his Guide to Health. ... For sale by all druggists.

Human Frailty, or Physiological Researches.

Should be read by everybody. ... Sold by Dr. A. BARROW, 194 Bleecker street, New York. Price 25 cents. Mailed free everywhere. To be had also of H. SCOVIL, 16 Randolph street, Chicago, Ill.

Beware of the So-called Hair Restorers.

All made of sulphur and sugar of lead. ... Why use this villainous stuff when an article, perfectly clean and harmless, can be obtained in Cristadoro's Hair Dye. When all other dyes have failed, this has always proved successful. Manufactured by J. CRISTADORO, 6 Astor House, New York. Sold everywhere, and applied by all Hair Dressers. Price, $1, $1.50 and $3 per box, according to size.

Itch.

The PRURIGO LOTIO, a sure cure for Itch, Illinois Mange, &c. &c. having NO MERCURY in its composition, it can be used without any danger. No pay. Manufactured by E. T. & W. McFARLAND, Lafayette, Ind. For sale by LORD & SMITH, Agents, Chicago, Ill.

Hair Dye! Hair Dye!!

BATCHELOR'S celebrated HAIR DYE is the best in the world. The only Harmless, True and Reliable Dye known. This splendid Hair Dye is Perfect. Changes Red, Rusty or Grey Hair instantly to a Glossy Black or Natural Brown, without injuring the Hair or staining the Skin, leaving the Hair Soft and Beautiful ... Sold by all Druggists, &c. Factory, 81 Barclay street, New York.

Piles! Piles!!

Dr. Witfeld's Vegetable Pills are warranted a certain cure for FISTULA, BLIND AND BLEEDING PILES. ... THIS IS NO QUACK MEDICINE. ... J. YOUNG, Sole Proprietor, 428 Broadway, N. Y. For sale by FULLER & SMART, 16 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

Nineteen Years Ago

Mr. Mathews first prepared THE VENETIAN HAIR DYE; since that time it has been used by thousands, and in no instance has it failed to give perfect satisfaction.

THE VENETIAN DYE is the cheapest in the world. Its price is only Fifty Cents, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye in those usually sold for $1.

THE VENETIAN DYE is the safest composition of its class. It is warranted not to injure the hair or the scalp in the slightest degree.

THE VENETIAN DYE works with rapidity and certainty, the hair requiring no preparation whatever.

THE VENETIAN DYE produces any shade that may be desired—one that will not fade, crock or wash out—one that is as permanent as the hair itself. Price 50 cents. For sale by all Druggists. Prepared only by A. I. MATHEWS, General Agent, 12 Gold street, N. Y.

Also, Manufacturer of MATHEWS' ARNICA HAIR GLOSS, the best hair dressing in use. Price 25 cents.

Dr. James,

Formerly of James' Hospital, Custom House street, New Orleans, established in 1836, now of 84 Randolph street, Chicago, Illinois, specialist in the treatment of OLD CHRONIC, MERCURIAL, BLOOD and SKIN DISEASES AND ORGANIC WEAKNESS. Cures them without resorting to Mercury, Iodide Potash, Arsenic or Sarsaparilla. Dr. James uses a NEUTRALIZER, WHICH IS A POSITIVE CURE ...

Old Diseases of the MOST HORRIBLE CLASS ... Office open from 9 A. M. until 8 P. M. Consultations invited.

DR. JOHN BULL'S COMPOUND CEDRON BITTERS

The Latest and Most Important Discovery of the 19th Century.

No man's name is more intimately connected with the history of the Materia Medica of the United States ... Dr. JOHN BULL, of Louisville, Ky. ...

DYSPEPSIA

And its attendant train of symptoms ...

CEDRON BITTERS

One trial and you will never use any others. ... Sold in Chicago at Wholesale and Retail by H. SCOVIL, 16 Randolph street.

DR. EVERSON'S EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY AND CLINIC INSTITUTE, For the treatment of diseases of the EYE, EAR, CATARRH, And all affections of the Head, Throat, Lungs, Air Passages, and all Chronic Diseases.

DEAFNESS AND SINGING IN THE EARS CURED AT ONE SITTING.

... CATARRH CURED. ... TOTAL BLINDNESS CURED. ... SCROFULOUS OPTHALMIA CURED. ...

Office, Dr. S. C. EVERSON, ... Chicago, Ill.

TO GAS CONSUMERS.—I would call the attention of the public to my new and elegant assortment of GAS FIXTURES. ... R. D. McFARLANE, ... Lasalle street.

NORTHWESTERN VARNISH MANUFACTURING COMPANY. Office 202 Lake Street, up stairs.

Commission Merchants.

JOHN S. ROBERTS & SON, (J. S. R., late of Glendinning & Roberts,) PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 31 Water street, New York. References—Messrs. Jones & Culbertson, Chicago; Thos. H. Brown, Chicago.

DAVID STUART & CO. AMERICAN Produce Commission Merchants, LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND. Advances made on consignments to our address, by WM. AITCHISON, Jr., 102 South Water-st., Chicago. References: J. & J. Stuart & Co., Bankers, New York. Stuart & Brother, Philadelphia.

GRIFFIN BROS., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 3 Pomeroy Building. EDGAR F. GRIFFIN. AUGUSTUS GRIFFIN.

Copartnership.

NOTICE.—The Copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of WELLING, COFFIN & CO., is this day dissolved by limitation, and the removal of Mr. C. H. WELLING ... CHARLES H. WELLING, LEMUEL COFFIN, JOSEPH B. ALTEMUS. Philadelphia, December 31, 1863.

CHARLES H. WELLING has associated with him Mr. CHARLES B. LOTHROP, and will continue the DRY GOODS COMMISSION BUSINESS, at Nos. 131 and 133 Duane street, under the style of CHARLES H. WELLING & CO. New York, January 1, 1864.

The subscribers have formed a Copartnership under the firm of COFFIN & ALTEMUS, and will continue the DRY GOODS COMMISSION BUSINESS in Philadelphia, at No. 220 Chestnut street. LEMUEL COFFIN, JOSEPH B. ALTEMUS. Philadelphia, January 1, 1864.

DISSOLUTION.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned was dissolved on the first day of January, 1864, by mutual consent. ... JAMES S. BASSETT. S. LIVINGSTON can now be found at 379 State-st., where he has opened a Gas Fitting and Plumbing establishment.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name and style of PETTITT & SMITH, for the purpose of carrying on a General Commission business. ROBT. W. PETTITT, G. L. SMITH. Chicago, Dec. 25, 1863.

PETTITT & SMITH, (Successors to T. N. Turley & Co.) FORWARDING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 81 South Water street, corner of State, Chicago. R. W. PETTITT. G. L. SMITH.

THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between Adolphus Jaeger, Ferdinand Jaeger and Emil Jaeger, under the firm and style of A. JAEGER & CO., is dissolved by mutual consent. Adolphus Jaeger having withdrawn. Ferdinand and Emil Jaeger only are authorized to collect accounts due the old firm. ADOLPHUS JAEGER, FERDINAND JAEGER, EMIL JAEGER.

F. & E. JAEGER, Successors to A. Jaeger & Co., Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Crockery, China and Glassware, 103 Lake-St., Chicago, Ill.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name and style of WILLIAM E. LOVEJOY & CO., of Chicago, for the transaction of the Wholesale Clothing Business, and have taken Chambers Nos. 15 and 17, Lake street. WILLIAM E. LOVEJOY & CO., Boston. EARL A. LOVEJOY, CHARLES A. MORSE, Chicago. Chicago, Jan. 1, 1864.

Banking and Exchange.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO, SOUTH-WEST COR. LAKE AND CLARK STS. CAPITAL PAID IN, - - $300,000. E. AIKEN, President. E. E. BRAISTED, Cashier.

BANK OF AMERICA.—Public Notice is hereby given, that all Bills or Circulating Notes of the "BANK OF AMERICA," heretofore incorporated and doing business in the city of Chicago, under the general banking laws of the State of Illinois, must be presented for payment to the Auditor of Public Accounts of said State, at his office, in the city of Springfield, within three years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of said notes will be given up to said bank. Dated this 20th day of May, A. D. 1863. GEORGE SMITH, President. S. W. WILLARD, Cashier.

Dr. Sweet's Liniment.

★ ★ ★

DR. SWEET'S Infallible Liniment. THE GREAT EXTERNAL REMEDY.

FOR RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA, LUMBAGO, STIFF NECK AND JOINTS, SPRAINS, BRUISES, CUTS AND WOUNDS, PILES, HEADACHE, AND ALL RHEUMATIC AND NERVOUS DISORDERS.

For all of which it is a speedy and certain remedy and never fails. This Liniment is prepared from the recipe of Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, the famous bone setter, and has been used in his practice for more than twenty years with the most astonishing success.

AS AN ALLEVIATOR OF PAIN, it is unrivalled by any preparation before the public, of which the most skeptical may be convinced by a single trial. ...

FOR NEURALGIA, it will afford immediate relief in every case, however distressing. ...

FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY AND GENERAL LASSITUDE ...

FOR PILES.—As an external remedy, we claim that it is the best known ...

QUINSY AND SORE THROAT are sometimes extremely malignant and dangerous ...

SPRAINS are sometimes very obstinate ...

BRUISES, CUTS, WOUNDS, SORES, ULCERS, BURNS AND SCALDS, yield readily to the wonderful healing properties of DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT, when used according to directions. Also, CHILBLAINS, FROSTED FEET, AND INSECT BITES AND STINGS.

Every Horse Owner

Should have this remedy at hand, for its timely use at the first appearance of Lameness will effectually prevent those formidable diseases, to which all horses are liable, and which render so many otherwise valuable horses nearly worthless. Over four hundred voluntary testimonials to the wonderful curative properties of this Liniment have been received within the last two years, and many of them from persons in the highest ranks of life.

CAUTION.

To avoid imposition, observe the Signature and Likeness of Dr. Stephen Sweet on every label, and also "Stephen Sweet's Infallible Liniment" blown in the glass of each bottle, without which none are genuine.

RICHARDSON & CO., Sole Proprietors, Norwich, Ct. For sale by LORD & SMITH, General Western Agents, 23 Lake street, Chicago, and by dealers everywhere.

For the Army.

RECRUITS FOR OLD REGIMENTS.

Veteran Volunteers, $402 Bounty and Premium.

All other Recruits, $302 Bounty and Premium.

All able-bodied men between the ages of Eighteen and Forty-Five Years, who have heretofore been enlisted and have served for not less than nine months, and who shall reenlist for Regiments in the field, will be deemed VETERAN VOLUNTEERS, and as such will be entitled to receive one month's pay in advance and a bounty and premium of $402.

To all other Recruits for Old Regiments, not Veterans, one month's pay in advance and a bounty and premium of $302 will be paid.

Each recruit will be allowed to SELECT THE REGIMENT which he prefers to join, and will be mustered into the Regiment of his choice.

All who wish to join any of the gallant Regiments now in the field, and to receive the munificent bounties offered by the Government, can have the privilege by calling at the Headquarters of

Capt. WM. JAMES, Provost Marshal of the 1st District, at Chicago.

Capt. AMOS P. COON, Provost Marshal of the 2d District, at Marengo.

Capt. JOHN V. EUSTACE, Provost Marshal of the 3d District, at Dixon.

Capt. ... Provost Marshal of the 4th District, at Quincy.

Capt. JAMES M. ALLAN, Provost Marshal of the 5th District, at Peoria.

Capt. ... Provost Marshal of the 6th District, at Joliet.

Capt. W. SITHIAN, Provost Marshal of the 7th District, at Danville.

Capt. ... Provost Marshal of the 8th District, at Springfield.

Capt. WILLIAM H. FRY, Provost Marshal of the 9th District, at Jacksonville.

Capt. MORTIMER O. KEAN, Provost Marshal of the 10th District, at Olney.

Capt. ... Provost Marshal of the 11th District, at Alton.

Capt. ISAAC N. PHILLIPS, Provost Marshal of the 13th District, at Cairo.

MEN OF ILLINOIS,

You are again summoned to rally around the dear old Flag. ... JAMES OAKES, Lieut. Col. 4th U. S. Cavalry, A. A. Pro. Mar. Gen. Ill.

R. V. MONTAGUE & CO., No. 1 WASHINGTON ST., VICKSBURG, Commission and Forwarding Merchants. The most liberal advances made on shipments of merchandise. ...

ARCHITECTURE.—J. F. Le Baron, Architect, from Paris, has just arrived in Chicago ...

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE.—We are at all times prepared to negotiate loans upon real estate in this city for a term of years, at the lowest current rates. ... L. D. OLMSTED & CO., Corner Lake and Lasalle sts.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. of New York, F. S. Winston, President. Cash Assets ... $8,385,118.79. ... General Agent for Northern and Central Illinois, No. 61 Clark st., Chicago.

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 14, 1864.

Response of the Colored Soldiers.

BY EDNA DEAN PROCTOR.

To God be the glory! They call us; we come!
How clear rings the bugle, how bold beats the drum!
Our "Ready!" rings clear; our hearts bolder beat;
The strongest our right arms, the swiftest our feet;—
No danger can daunt us; no malice o'erthrow;
For country, for honor, rejoicing we go.

How watchful, how eager we waited for this,
In terror lest all were betrayed with a kiss!
Yet, weary in cabin or toiling in field,
The sweet hope of Freedom we never would yield;
The star that we trusted, through forest and fen,
That the dawn ...

'Tis dawning! 'tis morning! the hills are aglow!
God's angels roll backward the clouds of our woe!—
One grasp of the rifle, one glimpse of the flag,
And chattel and bondman have vanished for aye!
Learn then they will find us who venture to feel
The shock of our cannon, the thrust of our steel.

The bright flag above us, exultant we hail;
Beneath it what rapture the ramparts to scale!
Or, true to our leader, o'er mountain, through hollow,
Its stars never setting, with fleet foot to follow,
...
And proudly we plant it in the face of the foe.

And then, when the conflict is done, in the gleam
Of the camp-fire at midnight, how gaily we dream,
The slave is the citizen—coveted name,
That lifts him from loathing, that shields him from shame;
His cottage unravished; and, blithesome as he,
His wife by the hearthstone—his babe on her knee.

The cotton grows fair by the sea as of old;
The cane yields its sugar; the orange its gold;
Light rustle the corn-leaves; the rice-fields are green;
And free as the white man, he smiles at the scene.
The drum beats—we start from our slumbers and pray
That the dream of the night find an answering day.

To God be the glory! They call us! we come!
How welcome the watchword, the hurry, the hum!
Our hearts are aflame as our good swords we bare—
"For Freedom! for Freedom!" soft echoes the air.
The bugle rings cheerily; our banners float high;
O comrades, all forward! we'll triumph or die!

THE REGENERATION OF THE NATION.

Speech of Hon. I. N. Arnold, Delivered in Congress, Jan. 6, 1864.

Mr. Chairman, in June, 1857, a comparatively unknown man uttered in the State House, at Springfield, Ill., a sentiment which is already historical. Its philosophy, its profound sagacity, its prophetic prescience, its unparalleled boldness and honesty, were characteristic of the man, who, then obscure, has become already, to-day, the foremost character in American history. The sentiment was this:

"A house divided against itself cannot stand. I believe that this Government cannot permanently exist half slave and half free. I do not expect the Union to be dissolved; I do not expect the house to fall; but I expect it will cease to be divided."

This, the first emphatic enunciation of the philosophical fact of the antagonism between liberty and slavery, the eternal and "irrepressible" conflict between them, electrified the country, and made Abraham Lincoln President of the United States.

The moment the fact is recognized that liberty and slavery are antagonistic, and that there can be no peace between them—that our country, all of it, must pass into the dark night of slavery, or all of it emerge into the clear light of freedom—all loyal, patriotic men become at once anti-slavery men, abolitionists.

Such I avow myself here, to-day, and I shall deem it a proud distinction if I can merit the name by aiding in bringing about the entire abolition of slavery in my suffering country.

And as, when in the palmy days of the Roman republic, the people came to feel, by an instinctive conviction, that Carthage must be destroyed that Rome might live, so, to-day, the American people feel that slavery must die that liberty and the Union may live. "*Delenda est Carthago*" became then the motto of every loyal, patriotic Roman. "Down with slavery" is becoming the motto of every loyal, patriotic American.

As Roman constancy, courage, and persistence finally triumphed over Carthage, so will American constancy, courage, and determination triumph over slavery. * * * *

The Hon. gentleman then traced the progress of liberty since its dawn among the early Saxons—its triumph on the field of Runnymede, its struggles through the reigns of the Henry's and Edwards', its fierce and bloody encounter with the first Charles, until Lord Mansfield electrified the Island of Great Britain, and the world, that "slaves cannot breathe in England."

WEAPONS OF FREEDOM.

When, in 1858, Abraham Lincoln uttered the philosophic truth that freedom and slavery could not permanently exist together—that our country would become all free or all slave—he did not anticipate any but a moral conflict. The weapons by which he expected freedom to triumph were the weapons of truth and free discussion. Free speech, a free press, reason, the schoolmaster, the sermon, the lecture, the printing-press, the telegraph, the ballot; these were the agencies, the weapons, by which the battle was to be fought. It was with the ballot, and not with bullets, the victory was expected to be won. The victory was won by these peaceful agencies in the election of Abraham Lincoln as President. Slavery, conscious that it could not stand free discussion, that it must be destroyed if free speech and a free press were tolerated, appealed from the ballot-box to the sword, and brought upon the country this terrible war.

SLAVERY MUST DIE BY THE LAWS OF WAR.

Slavery having plunged the nation into this war, it is fit that it should die by the laws of war. Slavery stands before the world to-day guilty of all the calamities of our country. Every dollar expended, every suffering endured, every drop of blood spilled, every wound and every death, on every battle-field and in every hospital, is the price we pay for the existence and toleration of American slavery.

It is to-day a rebel and a traitor. Let us declare it an outlaw under our Constitution and laws.

There has never been a day since our existence as a nation when slavery was loyal to the Constitution and the Union. Now an open enemy, striking at the heart of the Republic, it has always been a plotting, stealthy, secret traitor, undermining the Constitution, and sapping the foundations of our liberties.

Mr. Arnold rehearsed the indictments against slavery, in which he declared that all history teaches that ignorance, vice, pauperism and barbarism are the natural results of the degradation of labor.

SLAVERY BECAME MASTER OF OUR GOVERNMENT.

Slavery having in an unfortunate moment been tolerated by the framers of our Constitution, under the mistaken belief that it would be but a temporary evil, soon aspired to and became the master of the Government. Having intrenched itself in the very citadel of political power, conscious of its inherent weakness, it demanded additional territory for its expansion; first Louisiana, then Florida, then Texas. These territories, vast enough for an empire, having been secured, slavery then demanded the repeal of the Missouri line, that she might carry her curse North as well as South and West. * * * *

Up to this period of the struggle, the career of the slaveholders in their lust of domination had met with no serious check. Slavery was absolute on the bench of the Supreme Court; it dictated in the national councils; it furnished the Presidents, or designated the most base, subservient tool it could purchase among its Northern sycophants to occupy the Executive Mansion. It was a ruler in the Halls of Congress. The Army and the Navy, with West Point and the Naval School as its nurseries—the training from which yet fingers—were its right and left hand to carry out its purposes. The national treasure, collected in large proportion to the North, was expended mainly at the South and to fill the pockets of slaveholders. The qualifications for your representatives abroad were fealty to slavery. Every new Territory was filled with the minions of this slave power, and was as regularly trained up to the interests of slavery as the *proteges* of Jefferson Davis in military life were trained to his will.

The slaveholder held the purse and the sword; he was the king at the White House, a ruler here in this Hall, a despot in the Senate, and everywhere a tyrant.

Such was the position of the slaveholder in 1858.

SLAVERY HAD REVOLUTIONIZED THE GOVERNMENT AND DESTROYED THE PRINCIPLES OF LIBERTY.

Meanwhile slavery had revolutionized the Government. The great principles of Magna Charta and the Declaration of Independence had ceased to have practical existence in a large part of the Union. Liberty of speech, freedom of the press, and trial by jury had disappeared in the slave States. Indeed, that portion of the so-called Republic had ceased to be a government of law, and had become a government of a tyrannic, cruel oligarchy, more odious, despicable, cruel than any on earth. There was no redress for any outrage, however cruel, if perpetrated in behalf and at the behest of slavery. The vengeance of the slaveholder against the man who spoke or published in behalf of liberty was sharp, speedy, and unrelenting. The bowie-knife and the bludgeon, the halter, and even the stake, were the instruments of violence and torture resorted to by every petty lynch judge who found any bold enough to question the divinity of the "peculiar institution." In the slave States of this Union a freeman had no rights which a slaveholder felt bound to respect. In those States the Constitution had disappeared. I say, then, that slavery had established a revolution, overturned a republican form of government, and established a despotism in its place. * * *

Let us pause a moment, Mr. Chairman, and contemplate the saddest spectacle of all this war—Virginia as she is to-day. She was worthy of her early pre-eminence. Her early history was brilliant indeed. Washington, Jefferson, Patrick Henry, Madison and Marshall, all men of whom any nation might be proud. There is something grand and majestic in the physical conformation of the old Commonwealth. With the Alleghanies and the Blue Ridge running through her entire extent, she seems fashioned for the abode of freemen. When we remember that her great writer penned the Declaration of Independence and the Ordinance of 1787, and that in a contest between her slaveholders and their slaves the Almighty had no attribute which would take sides with the master; and when we look upon her to-day, and see to what slavery has reduced the proud old Commonwealth, it is indeed the saddest spectacle of the war. * * *

In view, then, of all the curses which slavery has inflicted upon the country, I impeach American slavery before the American people and their Congress, and demand whether it shall still live.

I charge slavery with treason and with murder. I charge it with the murder of every Union soldier who has been slaughtered since the rebels fired upon Fort Sumter. I charge it with the assassination of Ellsworth and Lyon and Baker and McCook, and the whole army of martyrs who have been perfidiously assassinated by slaveholders since they began the rebellion; I charge it with a conspiracy to undermine and subvert the liberties and Constitution of my country, to erect a despotism upon its ruins; I charge slavery with the death of all those who have fallen in this war. It has dug the half million of graves for patriots and rebels made by this war; and those who sleep there would, but for this cursed institution, to-day be living in peace and fraternity.

YOU CAN HAVE NO PEACE WHILE SLAVERY EXISTS.

You can have no permanent peace while slavery lives. A truce you might have, possibly, until it could recover its power; but peace, never. Your contest with it is to the death. Your implacable enemy now reels and staggers. Strike the decisive blow. You could not if you would, and you ought not if you could, make terms of compromise with slavery. You have abolished it at this capital. You have forever prohibited it in all your Territories. Your Government has hung a man for participating in the slave trade. You have admitted West Virginia free. You have acknowledged the independence of Hayti. You have enlisted, and are enlisting, African soldiers; they have carried your banner bravely and triumphantly on many hard-fought fields. You have pledged your faith to them, to the world, and to God, that they shall be free. You have crowned the dome of your Capitol with Liberty. At your call Missouri is throwing off the incubus of slavery. Maryland shouts back, through the ballot-box, her joyous answer that she, too, is to be free. Delaware, Tennessee, Arkansas, Texas, and Louisiana will not linger. Your President, in a proclamation of emancipation, which, while it has revolutionized the public sentiment and the action of Europe, has secured victory to our arms, has proclaimed liberty and emancipation throughout the territory in rebellion.

HOW SHALL SLAVERY BE EXTERMINATED?

First, I reply, in the border States, by the action of the States themselves. This action will be speedy and decisive.

Second. In all the territory in rebellion, slavery has already been substantially abolished by the Proclamation of Emancipation. Confirm by Congress this proclamation by prohibiting its re-establishment, and abolish it in that part of the rebel States not included in the proclamation.

Third. Slavery being thus everywhere abolished, amend the Constitution, prohibiting its re-establishment or existence in every part of the United States.

Has Congress the power to confirm, sanction, and carry out the Proclamation of Emancipation, and prohibit slavery in all that portion of the United States designated therein?

WHAT POWER HAS CONGRESS OVER SLAVERY IN TIME OF WAR?

I claim that the Government has the power in time of war, as a war measure, to abolish slavery wherever and whenever it may be necessary to secure the success of the war.

It is a principle in the interpretation of statutes and constitutions, familiar to lawyers, that, to determine their meaning, you may look into and consider their preamble. This is, indeed, usually the key to the instrument. It states the object sought to be attained by the statute; and it would be strange, if the preamble recites that the Constitution was ordained to accomplish a certain specified purpose, if the power to accomplish that purpose is not found in the Constitution. Now, the preamble to the Constitution recites that the people, "in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty, &c., ordain and establish this Constitution," &c.

For the purpose of securing these objects a Government was established, clothed with powers adequate, as was supposed, to accomplish these purposes. Now, if a permanent and perfect union between free and slave States has been demonstrated to be impossible, may not the obstacle to such union be removed? If justice cannot be established while slavery exists, shall not slavery cease? Has Congress the constitutional power to insure domestic tranquility? I submit to the candid and thoughtful men of all parties, whether, in the light of the history of the past, the endless controversies and dissensions, from the Missouri question down to the civil war in Kansas, the riots and outrages caused by slavery, culminating in this terrible rebellion, whether domestic tranquility is attainable while slavery exists? If not, may not this domestic tranquility be insured by removing the disturbing cause? If, indeed, there is no medicine for this evil, if this vicious element may not be removed, then the founders of the Government established the Constitution to insure tranquility without the power to accomplish the object.

Fourth. Among the enumerated objects of the Constitution was to provide for the public defense. Assuming the fact that slavery is a source of weakness and danger to us, and would afford aid and strength to a foreign or domestic enemy, can we provide for the common defense by removing the danger? If a city charter vested in the corporate body the power to provide for the common defense, and a magazine of powder should be established in a populous district, would any lawyer doubt the power of the corporation to cause its removal? If a dangerous and contagious disease should spring up, would the power to cause its removal be questioned? If a pestilence-breeding nuisance existed, could it be removed and its cause be prohibited?

Again, the Constitution was ordained to promote the general welfare, and to secure to us and to our posterity the blessings of liberty. Suppose experience has demonstrated that we cannot have prosperity, nor the blessings of liberty, without extirpating slavery. Suppose the census tables demonstrate that slavery is the great obstacle to our progress; that free labor will produce double that of slave labor; that with free labor you will have national prosperity, wealth, every element of greatness; that with freedom you will have education, arts, science, civilization, religion; while with slavery you have ignorance, brutality, vice, barbarism; can we, under a Constitution formed with the avowed object of promoting the general welfare, promote it by abolishing slavery? Suppose it to be demonstrated that liberty and slavery are incompatible, and that unless you destroy slavery, slavery will destroy freedom and republican government, can you secure the blessings of liberty to yourselves and your posterity by destroying slavery?

M. Arnold here discussed the power of the Government over that portion of the Union where the rebellion exists, and quoted from the Constitution that "Congress shall have power to provide for the common defence and the general welfare," &c. The President is an officer of the United States, the Commander-in-Chief of its armies, and it is his duty to suppress rebellion, repel invasion, and maintain the Constitution everywhere in the Union, and carry out the guarantee to each State of a republican form of government; and this he is to do, when necessary, by force, by war, subject to the laws of war; and Congress has full power to make all laws necessary and proper to carry out, and into full execution, these war powers of the Government, including the well-established

BELLIGERENT RIGHT OF EMANCIPATING SLAVES.

If slavery is the corner-stone of the rebellion, cannot that corner-stone be constitutionally knocked out? If slavery is the cause of the war, giving strength to our enemies; if it feeds and clothes their armies, and keeps them in the field, and enables them to keep up their power; and if the President or Congress, or both acting together, by freeing them, can deprive the rebels of this power, and bring their freed slaves to our side, and thus provide for the common defense, and thus restore the Union and a republican government to the loyal men of the rebel States, is not the right to do this clear and indisputable? If we have not this right, then is the Government without the means of self-preservation.

"The Constitution provides that "the United States shall guaranty to every State in this Union a republican form of government." Congress has the power to do every thing necessary to make good that guarantee. If the emancipation of slaves in the rebel States will tend to the establishment of a republican form of government in the States in rebellion, who can deny the power to emancipate? The government, so called, existing *de facto*, in the States in rebellion, is in antagonism to the republican government the Constitution requires the nation to guarantee. It is the right and the duty of the Government to destroy that usurped and rebellious *de facto* government, and establish a republican government in its place. In accomplishing this, if slavery stands in the way, may it not be removed out of the way? * * *

I ask gentlemen this question. Jeff. Davis has made war upon our country, attempted to set up upon our soil a rebellious government, attacked our capital, and now holds a portion of these States under a despotic tyranny. In making war upon him to subdue him, to re-establish our authority, and fulfill the guarantee of a republican form of government, can our Government do all that one nation can do when at war with another under the rules of war? Surely this will not be denied. This brings us to the inquiry whether the emancipation of the slaves of the enemy is or is not a recognized mode of carrying on modern warfare. Let us see. The end we are seeking to accomplish is to crush the rebellion. The abolition of slavery tends directly to the accomplishment of that end, and as effectually as to subdue the rebel armies in the field. Without their slaves the rebel armies could not long exist. Emancipation not only deprives the rebels of the means of supporting their armies, but it is the most efficient means of bringing the force and power of four millions of people to our side.

Now, the end we are seeking, to-wit, the destruction of the rebel power, being legitimate, and "within the scope of the Constitution," to use the language of Chief Justice Marshall, all means which are appropriate and plainly adapted to the end, and which are not prohibited by the Constitution, are lawful. (4 Wheaton's Rep., 421.) I assert, without fear of contradiction, that the emancipation of the slaves of an enemy is a well-recognized belligerent right, and would not be questioned by any well-informed person if we were at war with Spain, Brazil, or any other nation holding slaves. Has not our Government the same belligerent rights against the infamous traitor Davis as it would have against a recognized nation? The right to emancipate slaves has been so generally recognized as a belligerent right, that it will not really be questioned. This power was exercised by Great Britain in the revolutionary war, and in the war of 1812; and the right to exercise it was admitted by General Washington, and Mr. Jefferson, and not controverted by any. * * *

Mr. Jefferson says Virginia lost thirty thousand slaves under Cornwallis, and if the slaves had been taken "to give them freedom it would have been right."

The statement and argument of John Quincy Adams on this subject has never been successfully answered:

"I lay this down as the law of nations. I say that military authority takes, for the time, the place of all municipal institutions, and slavery among the rest; and that, under that state of things, so far from its being true that the States where slavery exists have the exclusive management of the subject, not only the President of the United States, but the Commander of the Army, has power to order the universal emancipation of the slaves." * * *

"From the instant that the slaveholding States become the theatre of a war, civil, servile, or foreign, from that instant the war powers of Congress extend to interference with the institution of slavery in every way in which it can be interfered with, from a claim of indemnity for slaves taken or destroyed, to the cession of States burdened with slavery to a foreign power." * * * "It is a war power. ... when a country is in a war of insurrection, Congress has power to carry on the war, and must carry it on according to the laws of war; and by the laws of war an invaded country has all its laws and municipal institutions swept by the board, and martial power takes the place of them. When two hostile armies are set in martial array, the commanders of both armies have power to emancipate all the slaves in the invaded territory."

The great error in the public mind on this subject arises from applying the provisions designed to protect citizens in times of peace to traitors in time of war.

The provision that no person shall be deprived of life without due process of law does not make it illegal or unconstitutional to kill rebels on the field of battle. Neither do the provisions in regard to the security of property, or claim to service, make it unconstitutional, under the war power, to deprive rebels of their slaves.

As against the right to military service, is the claim of a master to the service of a slave better or more sacred than that of a master to the service of an apprentice, or of a father to the service of his child? The Government can take my son and your apprentice; can it not take your slave? In case of a foreign war, could not the Government conscript every able-bodied slave? Can it not do the same in a domestic war against traitors? Then it seems clear to demonstration that the Government may emancipate slaves.

The power, then, being clear, in the name of liberty and of justice and humanity, let it be exercised. Proclaim "liberty throughout the land to all the inhabitants thereof."

Let us build upon this rock, and the gates of hell shall not prevail against us.

I cannot close without offering my tribute of homage to that great man who has given to the institution of slavery the hardest blows it has ever received. Let Abraham Lincoln finish the great work he has begun.

The great objects of his life are to crush the rebellion and eradicate slavery. His ambition is to live on the page of history as the restorer of the Union, the emancipator of his country. For these great ends he has labored and toiled through difficulties and obstacles fully known only to himself and to God.

The year that has just closed will live as the year of the proclamation of emancipation. This act the President declared was sincerely believed to be an act of justice, warranted by the Constitution upon military necessity; and he invoked for it the considerate judgment of mankind and the gracious favor of Almighty God. It will mark an era in modern civilization as clearly as the Declaration of Independence, or the acquisition of Magna Charta. By history it will be regarded as a great act of humanity and justice. As a matter of State policy, its wisdom has already been vindicated. This proclamation, by presenting our national struggle as a clearly defined contest between liberty and slavery, changed the attitude of Europe towards us. Under its influence and the victories achieved under its auspices, all fear of foreign intervention has disappeared. Since the day of its issue no more Floridas have sailed from British waters. England's broad arrow arrests the rebel rams being fitted out in her harbors. Louis Napoleon, following the example of Great Britain, arrests the rebel gunboats in the waters of France. Lord Lyons now arises with alacrity to warn Mr. Seward of a rebel plot in Canada.

With liberty and union thus written by the President's own hand upon our national banner, we have had Gettysburg, Port Hudson, Vicksburg, Knoxville and Chattanooga.

I ask the ardent and impatient friends of freedom to put implicit faith in Abraham Lincoln. Remember he lives for the restoration of the Union and the abolition of slavery. If you deem him slow, or if you think he has made mistakes, remember how often time has vindicated his wisdom.

The masses of the people everywhere trust and love him. They know his hands are clean and his breast is pure. The people know that the devil has no bribe big enough, no temptation of gold, or place, or power, which can seduce the honest heart of Abraham Lincoln. They know that while he is President there is no danger of a *coup d'etat*. Let him exercise whatever extraordinary powers the public safety may require, the people instinctively feel that their liberties and laws are safe in his hands. They sleep soundly, with no disturbing apprehensions, while he holds the reins. Impetuous, eager, impatient men call him slow, over cautious, wanting in energy. Remember the times in which we live; remember the danger of reckless energy, of unscrupulous will and passion.

You have a Chief Magistrate of clean hands and pure heart; sagacious, firm, upright, and true. Somewhat rude and rough, it may be, but under this rough exterior you have the real and true hero. If he is a diamond in the rough, he is nevertheless real, with no false glitter or garnish pretension. You have in him a man of that sobriety, of that self-command, of that freedom from passion, of that justice and truth, of that soundness of judgment and perfect rectitude of intention, that has had, in all these attributes, no parallel, since the days of Washington.

Taking the last five eventful years, and Mr. Lincoln has exerted a greater influence upon the popular heart and in forming public opinion than any other man. If slavery now reels and staggers in its last struggles, it is from the blows it has received at his hands. His speeches and writings, plain, homely, and unpolished as they sometimes are, have become the household words of the people, and crystalized into the overwhelming public sentiment which demands the extinction of slavery.

He is a radical—a radical from conviction, not from passion, or hatred, or revenge. In all great radical changes, in running round sharp curves, is it not better to put on the brakes sometimes, rather than to run off the track and smash up the train?

There are always men who are loud, boisterous, furious, intolerant, proscriptive and cruel, whose hearts are filled with hatred and malice, and who, to eradicate one evil, are willing to tear up the good which it has taken ages to secure. Such was not the example set by the greatest reformer and most radical teacher who ever appeared on earth—the Son of God. Mr. Lincoln's whole theory as a reformer is to do the greatest possible amount of good with the least possible evil. Were he more violent, more carelessly destructive, did he use more violent words, he might be perhaps more the popular idol, but less the statesman and the Christian. This great statesman, this simple, unpretending man, I believe to be the instrument raised up by God *to work out the regeneration of the nation by the death of American slavery.*

England and the Rebel Privateers.

LETTER FROM PROFESSOR F. W. NEWMAN.

To the Editor of the London Star:

SIR: We are already engaged in two formidable wars—in New Zealand and Japan. We are not clear of a third in China. We look on with alarm at the violent proceedings in Germany against Denmark, not knowing how we may be implicated in that quarter. Meanwhile—apparently through fear, and through nothing else—we allow Russia to violate the treaty of 1856, and to set up a war fleet in the Black Sea, capturing our merchant ships if they attempt to trade with the Circassians. I say, it is apparently through fear; for no one who considers our recent Asiatic wars, or the zeal with which the Ministry sprang to arms in the matter of the Trent, will easily impute it to humanity that Lords Palmerston and Russell wink at the breach of treaty involved in the Russian blockade.

With such an atmosphere of war around us, I cannot believe that this or any English Ministry would covet American enmity, not to say American war. It is true, at the crisis of Northern weakness they breathed flames and scoffed at arbitration, even after learning officially that President Lincoln had not authorized the act of Capt. Wilkes, and was open to friendly representations. Yet, before the disunion, no English Ministry was ever brave in a matter for which bravery was far more urgently needed. I refer to the systematic outrages committed at Charleston, Mobile, and all the principal ports of the Southern States, against our colored seamen—outrages which, if committed in Burmah or Japan, would have been promptly replied to by a high-handed war.

Against President Lincoln's Government we committed, as I believe, a sin of principle when the Queen was advised to recognize as belligerents on the ocean those who were not belligerents on the ocean; those whose war was wholly a land war, not touching us; whom, moreover, we know to be not insurgents in a good cause, but traitors in the worst of causes.

When England declared herself neutral between a righteous Government and a power seeking to exist for the sole sake of propagating slavery, and thereby gave to the latter gratuitously an enormous advantage and great moral encouragement, our very best friends in the North became violently indignant. But badly as they regard us to have behaved in that matter, they forget our first offence in comparison with the second—that our neutrality had been unfaithful, and is unfaithful to this day. Only yesterday I read in the columns of the *Star* of two more American ships burnt by the "English" pirate Alabama. Why is it not seized in the first English port which it dares to enter? By all these events we are laying up evil and quarrel for the future.

It is astonishing how few Englishmen are aware that England is liable to repay every shilling of damage done to the American commerce by these violences. We ourselves first advanced the law and practically applied it against America. In 1793, President Washington, on the representation of the English ambassador, did what he could to prevent the fitting out of privateers to aid France, and not only restored British vessels which had been captured, but proclaimed that "the Government of the United States held itself responsible to indemnify British owners for such captures." This stood upon the general moral rights of nations, there being then no foreign enlistment act in the United States.

But in 1794, immediately after the application of the British Government, Congress passed such a law as satisfied us; and the President, with the concurrence of the Senate, made a treaty with England, of which one clause secured indemnity to British owners for vessels captured by ships fitted out in the United States. And all damages were faithfully repaid to us. With such an expedient, it is morally impossible for any American government to fail to exact repayment for all the violences committed by the ships fitted out in England, even if some of them have contrived to steal into a confederate port. A sore point of quarrel must remain, which, even if it does not reach the point of war, will visit us with weakness, with alarm, and with enormous expense.

What is the Asiatic policy of England? Apparently war in Japan—war in New Zealand. What is her European policy? To talk for justice, but take no one practical step for justice. Why not? Because, in addition to her African troubles, she has an outstanding quarrel for her wrongs to American commerce. What, then, is the domestic policy of England? Not reform, not retrenchment, not judicious expenditure on internal improvement; that is impossible. As we now go on we must have ever-increasing armaments. Suppose that we owe three millions sterling to President Lincoln's citizens for property destroyed: how much cheaper to pay that at once than to allow the quarrel to continue itself, and then pay eight or ten millions a year in European ignominy while watching against possible American war, until less honorable ministers pay the debt of nature, and some fresher mind rise to the head of affairs—a Lord Stanley or a Mr. Gladstone—who will pay the American bill, and tell us to think ourselves well rid of it.

At the next elections many will raise a cry of "Peace and retrenchment." Let none delude themselves with the idea of solid peace, or fruitful war, or useful if inglorious retrenchment, unless we speedily retrace our steps, and overthrow the evil precedents not yet finally sanctioned—declare that the Confederates are not ocean belligerents, that the ships built and fitted out in England against the North are English pirates, that they must be seized wherever they can be caught, and all their damages repaid. And to this criminal prosecution of their builders, and we shall retain the good will of our best friends—the freemen of America. After that we shall have strength to spare in aid of European justice.

F. W. NEWMAN.

The Slander on Miss Hosmer.

We printed a few days ago a note from Mr. Gibson, the famous English sculptor, refuting the calumny of some English scribbler who asserted that Miss Hosmer was not the author of the fine statue of Zenobia recently exhibited by her in England. Mr. Story, the well-known American sculptor, sends the following note to a London journal on the same subject:

ROME, November, 1863.

My attention has just been called to a passage in the last number of the *Art Journal*, in which the writer, speaking of the statue of Zenobia, exhibited by Miss Hosmer at the International Exhibition of 1862, asserts that though "said to be by Miss Hosmer, it is, in reality, the work of an Italian artist in her studio." This injurious statement, which is copied from a newspaper called *The Queen*, is so direct an accusation of a want of honor and even common honesty on the part of Miss Hosmer, that it cannot be allowed to remain uncontradicted. Those who know this amiable lady and accomplished artist, will treat it with the contempt it deserves; but as the public, to whom she is known only by reputation, may be thereby injuriously influenced towards her, it becomes the duty of those who know this statement to be utterly untrue to say so publicly. I therefore avail myself of your columns to nail this base coin to the counter, so that it may circulate no more.

I wish to say publicly that I know this assertion to be utterly devoid of truth. The "Zenobia" was the product of Miss Hosmer's own mind and her own hands, and to her alone the wide praise which it has so deservedly received justly belongs. The only possible foundation for such a statement may be found in the fact that Miss Hosmer, according to the common practice of sculptors, employed a person to assist her in the first manual labor of putting up the irons and clay from her original sketch; but this work, which required but a short time, once performed, the statue passed into the hands of Miss Hosmer, by whom solely it was carried forward and completed. Signor Nucci was the person thus employed by her (as he is by several other sculptors), and is "the Italian artist" referred to in the *Art Journal* as the author of Miss Hosmer's "Zenobia." But as he is an honest man, he is greatly indignant with this statement, which reflects upon him also as an accomplice in an asserted imposture, and exposes him to the possible suspicion of having authorized a statement which is entirely false, and which he is incapable of having originated.

Here, in Rome, this attack has been received by the artists with a common chorus of reprobation; and Miss Hosmer, who, as I understand, has taken legal steps to clear herself from this accusation of imposture, will find it easy to prove, from the mouths of many witnesses who were in a position personally to know the facts, the utter falsity of the statement originally published in the *Queen*, and then quoted and adopted by the *Art Journal*."

W. W STORY.

Anticipation of the Telegraph.

To the N. Y. Evening Post:

A lady recently pointed out to me a curious passage in the two hundred and forty-first number of the *Spectator*, dated in 1711, which is a remarkable foreshadowing of the electric telegraph. I transcribe it as it may amuse as well as surprise many of your readers:

Strada, in one of his Prolusions (written about two hundred and forty years ago), gives an account of a chimerical correspondence between two friends, by the help of a certain loadstone, which had such virtue in it, that if it touched two several needles, when one of the needles so touched began to move, the other, though at never so great a distance, moved at the same time and in the same manner. He tells us that two friends, being each of them possessed of one of these needles, made a kind of dial plate, inscribing it with the four and twenty letters in the same manner as the hours of the day are marked upon the ordinary dial plate. They then fixed one of these needles on each of these plates in such a manner that it could move round without impediment so as to touch any of the four and twenty letters. Upon separating from one another into distant countries, they agreed to withdraw themselves punctually into their closets at a certain hour of the day, and to converse with one another by means of this their invention. Accordingly, when they were some hundred miles asunder, each of them shut himself up in his closet at the time appointed, and immediately cast his eye upon his dial-plate. If he had a mind to write anything to his friend, he directed his needle to every letter that formed the words which he had occasion for, making a little pause at the end of every word or sentence, to avoid confusion. The friend in the meanwhile saw his own sympathetic needle moving about of itself to every letter which that of his correspondent pointed at. By this means they talked together across a whole continent, and conveyed their thoughts to one another in an instant, over cities or mountains, seas or deserts."

Horrible Murder in Missouri.

[From the Missouri Democrat, Jan. 8.]

CAPE GIRARDEAU, Jan. 1, 1864.

A horrible and most cruel murder was perpetrated at 12 o'clock on the night of the 27th ult., at the residence of Daniel Critze, near Dallas, in Bollinger county, Mo. The house was attacked by eleven rebs, who demanded possession and threatened to burn it if refused. At the place were Mr. James Stevens and Wm. Critze—the latter a brother of Daniel Critze—and Mr. Frasier, who is the Sheriff of Bollinger county. They were three very good and active Union men, and with the landlord made four.

On opening the door the rebs commenced firing into the house, without regard to whom they might hit. Sheriff Frasier was wounded in the hip and fell to the floor, where he remained till the fight was over; but William Critze and James Stevens defended themselves and the house with bravery. They took their stands, Critze at one end of the house and Stevens at the other, and fired with accuracy and rapidity at the foe, till both were killed. Stevens fell with three balls in his breast and two stabs in the side, and Critze with a ball in his loins and another in his body.

The rebels could not boast, for they were six to one. One of their party had his thigh broken, another was wounded in the shoulder, and a third was shot in the arm after the fight. They made Daniel Critze take a light and show the dead and tell their names. Wm. Critze was not yet dead, but they roughly stripped him, took other clothing, and left.

Two better Union men never lived than the deceased. In their massacre the Unionists have suffered an irreparable loss.

Gold Found in the Lake Superior Region.

[From the Detroit Tribune, Jan. 7.]

There is apparently no limit, either in extent or variety, to the rich resources of Michigan. No similar extent of country upon the habitable globe is equally rich in natural wealth, and certainly no other region offers such tempting inducements for the investment of capital to properly develop its resources. She is rich in iron, copper, coal, gypsum and salt, to which silver has recently been added, and it is now ascertained that rich deposits of gold lie imbedded in her virgin soil, as will be seen by the following extract from the Philadelphia *Mining Register*, of Jan. 2: "In connection with this silver-lead region, there has transpired in this city a circumstance which it is not pretended will, if believed, abate the excitement now prevailing therein. A sample of iron pyrites, said by its owner to have been taken from a quartz lode in the silver-lead region in Michigan, by analysis of Du Bois & Williams, Analytical Chemists, of this city, was found to be wonderfully rich in gold—the value for the ton of rock being above the average of that of the ore of Colorado." The specimen above referred to was delivered to Messrs. Du Bois & Williams by Capt. John Spalding, of the steamer Northern Light, one of the pioneers of silver-lead enterprise, and came from section 10, town 49, range 28 west, belonging to the Marquette Silver Mining Company of this city.

A New Winter Sport.

Among the sports on the ice at St. Louis, the *Democrat* of that city gives the following:

Some enterprising genius had placed a live duck in a box, leaving about six inches of its head and neck out, and this box was placed in a hole cut in the ice, the upper portion, showing the duck's head, being exposed to view. He had a stick about two feet long, and charged ten cents for the privilege of throwing the stick at the duck's head—the lucky individual who struck and killed the duck to have the fowl as the reward of his skill. Many persons, struck with the novelty of this trick, and not doubting that they could knock the duck's head off in three throws, invested their money and hundreds gathered around to witness the sport. Now the duck is one of the most artful dodgers extant, and he saved his life several hundred times by the quickness with which he drew in his head at the approach of the murderous stick. The proprietor of this institution pocketed about thirty dollars in a few hours, and when we left the stick was still whirling and the duck was saving his neck with a certainty that gave promise of a long and eventful life.

Miscellaneous.

NEW STATE MAP OF ILLINOIS. Edw. Mendel's New Township and Sectional Map of Illinois.

Compiled from United States and actual surveys, showing all Roads, Railroads, Rivers, Canals, Creeks, Cities and Villages in the State ... The Map contains on the margin correct Plats of the principal cities, a valuable Geological Diagram ... a beautiful bird's-eye picture of the City of Chicago, all engraved expressly for this work. ...

GOOD CANVASSING AGENTS WANTED, For every county in the State, to whom will be offered the most liberal terms. Address EDW. MENDEL, 189 Lake street, Chicago.

CAUTION!

The Public are hereby warned that CHAS. E. ARNOLD, or ARNOLD and ATWOOD, are no longer Agents for my New Township and Sectional Map of Illinois ... EDW. MENDEL, 189 Lake street, Chicago.

ARNOLDS' CHEMICAL WRITING FLUID —AND— Machine Copying Ink. MESSRS. P. & J. ARNOLD, CHEMISTS, &c., 135 Aldersgate Street, London,

Deem it their duty to caution the American Public against a spurious Imitation of the Articles offered for sale, Purchased, and Sold by parties in the U. S. Several of these Bottles have been transmitted from New York to Messrs. P. & J. ARNOLD, the LABELS on which Bottles they have submitted to the inspection of Messrs. Whiting & Co., of London, the Printers of the Genuine Labels, who declare without hesitation, that they are FORGERIES.

With a view to check this disreputable practice, Messrs. P. & J. Arnold have given peremptory orders to their Manufacturers of Bottles to have, in future, every Bottle Stamped and indented with their Names,

"P. & J. ARNOLD, London,"

With a view of protecting themselves, and of securing to the Purchasers and Consumers in America the Genuine Article.

Since the above precaution was adopted by Messrs. Arnold, by having their Names stamped on the Bottles at the time of their Manufacture, the following Advertisement appears in the Boston and other papers:

"To Junk Dealers and Bottle Collectors in Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.—Wanted—Stone Ink Bottles, Quarts, Pints, and Half Pints, which have held Arnold's Ink, or Bottles of the same make with any other Labels on. ... Cents per dozen for Quarts, ... Pints, ... Half-Pints. Will be paid by the Subscriber who will pay Freight to New York. Signed—S. S. STAFFORD, No. 10 Cedar street, New York."

Messrs. P. & J. ARNOLD leave it with the American Public to draw their own inference from this Advertisement persuaded they will be more cautious in observing they are not imposed on by the substitution of a spurious for a Genuine Article.

The Genuine can be had of W. & C. K. HERRICK, Stationers, 75 John street, our Agents for the U. S.

STORAGE. CHICAGO DOCK COMPANY. Incorporated 1863—Capital Stock, $200,000.

This Company have nearly completed (a portion now ready for business) a Fire Proof Warehouse, 60 feet by 272 feet, four stories and cellar, situated on the south branch of Chicago River, corner of West Taylor and Beach streets; will, as soon as the weather admits, lay a track which will connect it with all railroads entering the city.

At present they are prepared to receive the following descriptions of property on Storage, and Issue Negotiable Warehouse Receipts Therefor, At the following rates, until otherwise published:

Lard, per tierce	9 cts and 4½ cts.
Beef and Pork, per brl	8 cts and 4 cts.
Flour, per brl	[illegible]
Highwines, per brl	10 cts and 5 cts.
Wool, per bale	10 cts and 5 cts.
Broom Corn, bale of 250 lbs.	10 cts and 5 cts.

The higher rates are for the first month, or any part thereof. The lower rates are for each subsequent month, or part thereof. The rates of Government stamp will be charged on all Warehouse Receipts. Insured for less than 100 packages. We are also prepared to advance on such property ... Office, 81 and 83 South Water street. State streets. F. L. YOE, Secretary. GEO. WATSON, President. Chicago, Jan. 5, 1864.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS OF TALLOW, LARD, BACON, PORK, BEEF, AND General Western Produce.

The undersigned pay PARTICULAR ATTENTION to the sale of the above articles, and Consignments sent to them will be PROMPTLY DISPOSED OF AND QUICK RETURNS MADE. On very advantageous terms. We issue a WEEKLY PRICE CURRENT of the above articles, which we mail GRATIS to those sending their address to ABRAM KNIGHT & SONS, 32 Water Street, N. Y. City.

1863. Fall Trade. 1863. RAWSON & BARTLETT, Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in BOOTS AND SHOES, 80 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

We are now offering to the trade one of the largest and BEST SELECTED stocks ever brought to this market. Having determined to make our BUSINESS CASH ONLY, We will agree to sell our goods As Low as can be Bought In this or any other market. Eastern bills freely duplicated. We make a SPECIALTY of EXTRA SIZED goods, a large assortment of which we now have on hand. RAWSON & BARTLETT.

LALLEMAND'S RHEUMATISM, Gout and Neuralgia SPECIFIC.

J. H. REED & CO., Wholesale Druggists, NO. 146 LAKE STREET, Agents for Chicago. FOR SALE BY DRUGGISTS GENERALLY. Price $1.50 per Bottle.

J. H. REED & CO., IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF DRUGS AND CHEMICALS 146 Lake St., Chicago, Ill. ALSO, DEAL LARGELY IN Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Glassware, Burning Oils, Kerosene, Soapmakers' Stock, Manufacturers' Goods, &c., Which we offer at prices favorable to Western Merchants and Manufacturers. J. H. REED, 178 Pearl street, N. Y. H. A. HURLBUT, Chicago.

NOTICE OF Leasing Abandoned Plantations.

By direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, and in pursuance of the order of the Secretary of War, I have assumed the supervision of lessees' abandoned lands, tenements and houses in the insurrectionary States within the First Agency, which embraces Tennessee, Arkansas, and so much of Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama as is within the lines of the army operating from the North.

I shall go down the Mississippi at once, to make the necessary arrangements for leasing plantations and providing them with the labor of freedmen. ...

Dated at Cincinnati, December 28, 1863. ... Supervising Special Agent, First Agency Treasury Department.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 18, 1863. To the Growers and Manufacturers of Flax and Hemp: The Commissioners appointed by this Department, consisting of Hon. J. K. Morehead, of Pennsylvania, William M. Bailey, of Rhode Island, and John A. Warder, of Ohio, to conduct the following appropriation made by the last Congress, viz:

"For investigations to test the practicability of cultivating and preparing flax and hemp as a substitute for cotton, twenty thousand dollars." ...

This information is necessary before an intelligent distribution of the appropriation can be made. ISAAC NEWTON, Commissioner.

NOTICE TO COTTON DEALERS. OFFICE OF SUPERVISING SPECIAL AGENT, FIRST AGENCY UNITED STATES TREASURY DEP'T, CINCINNATI, December 29th, 1863. ... Supervising Special Agent Treasury Department.

To Contractors.

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH BREAD.

OFFICE OF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, 24 River-st., Chicago, Ill., Jan. 13, 1864.

Sealed Proposals (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 2 o'clock p. m. on Tuesday the 19th instant, 1864, for supplying fresh bread to the troops and prisoners at the following named places: Camp Douglas, Illinois. Quincy, Illinois. And at all Camps, Posts, Depots and Hospitals in the vicinity of the above named places. ...

Proposals must be accompanied by a guarantee as follows: ... (Names of Guarantors.)

Proposals to be endorsed "Proposals for Fresh Bread." M. P. SMALL, Lt. Colonel and C. S.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, 24 River street, Chicago, Ill., Jan. 13, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 12 o'clock M., on Tuesday the 19th instant, for supplying for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in Chicago, as follows, viz: ... barrels New Prime Mess Pork. ... barrels New Mess Pork. 75,000 pounds first quality Smoked Shoulders ... pounds Prime Rio Coffee. ...

Proposals to be endorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores," and directed to the undersigned. M. P. SMALL, Lt. Colonel & C. S.

ARMY MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE, LOUISVILLE, KY., Jan. 1, 1864.

Proposals will be received at this office up to 12 M. on the 15th instant, for furnishing the following named articles of Medical and Hospital Supplies, viz: ...

D. L. MAGRUDER, Surg. U. S. A. Medical Purveyor.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON DEPOT, December 8, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited by the undersigned, for supplying the U. S. Quartermaster's Department at Washington, D. C., Baltimore, Md., Alexandria, and Fort Monroe, Va., or either of these places, with Hay, Corn, Oats and Straw. ...

FORM OF PROPOSAL. ... GUARANTY. ...

Brigadier General D. H. RUCKER, Chief Depot Quartermaster, Washington, D. C.

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH BEEF.

OFFICE COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, 24 River street, CHICAGO, ILL., Jan. 13, 1864.

Sealed Proposals (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 2 o'clock M. on Thursday, the 19th instant, 1864, for supplying fresh Beef to the Troops and Prisoners at the following named places: Chicago, Ill. Springfield, Ill. Rock Island, Ill. Quincy, Ill. And at all Camps, Posts, Depots and Hospitals in the vicinity of the above named places. ...

Proposals for Fresh Beef." M. P. SMALL, Lieutenant Colonel and C. S.

HOGS, HOGS, HOGS! ... LIVE AND DRESSED HOGS ...

AMERICAN FARMERS' MUTUAL ...

Constitution Water.

CONSTITUTION WATER.

The Great Remedy for the CONSTITUTION!

AND THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR Diabetes, and Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder.

Constitution Water

Has been pronounced by the Medical Faculty, and the Public, to be the most wonderful remedy for the permanent cure of all diseases of the Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, Bladder and Womb, that has ever been offered. ...

DIABETES

Is a disease of the Stomach and Liver, acting through the Kidneys, and is, without doubt, the most obstinate disease, except Consumption, that affects the human constitution. ...

CONSTITUTION WATER

Is without doubt the only known remedy for ... and we have at present no doubt but that it is a specific ... any that it has cured every case in which it has been used.

Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick Dust Deposit, and Mucous or Milky Discharges after Urinating.

Diseases occurring from one and the same cause will be entirely cured by the Constitution Water, if taken for any length of time.

In Dysmenorrhea, or Painful Menstruation, and Menorrhagia, or Profuse Flowing.

Both diseases arising from a faulty secretion of the menstrual fluid ... will be speedily cured by the Constitution Water.

That disease known as FALLING OF THE WOMB, ...

SUPPRESSED MENSTRUATION,

Which in the unmarried female is a constant recurring disease, ...

Irritation of the Neck of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Kidneys, Catarrh of the Bladder, Stranguary and Burning, or Painful Urinating.

For these diseases it is truly a sovereign remedy, and too much cannot be said in its praise. A single dose has been known to relieve the most urgent symptoms.

Are you troubled with that distressing pain in the small of the back and through the hips? A teaspoonful a day of Constitution Water will relieve you like magic.

PHYSICIANS

Have long since given up the use of buchu, cubebs, and juniper in the treatment of these diseases, and only use them for the want of a better remedy.

CONSTITUTION WATER

Has proved itself equal to the task that has devolved upon it.

DIURETICS

Irritate and drench the kidneys, and by constant use soon lead to chronic degeneration and confirmed disease.

Read! Read!! Read!!!

DANVILLE, PA., June 2, 1863.

Dr. WM. H. GREGG—Dear Sir: In February, 1863, I was afflicted with ... J. V. L. DE WITT.

BOSTON CORNERS, N. Y., Dec. 21, 1863.

WM. H. GREGG & CO.: ...

WETHERSFIELD, CONN., March 3, 1862.

Dr. W. H. GREGG: ...

THESE ARE FACTS ENOUGH.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS. PRICE, $1.00.

WM. H. GREGG & CO., Proprietors.

Morgan & Allen, General Agents, No. 46 Cliff Street, New York.

THE CITY.

LADIES LOYAL LEAGUE.—The regular meeting of the Ladies Loyal League will be held this afternoon in the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association.

WASHINGTONIAN HOME.—A meeting for the election of officers of this Institution, will be held at the Young Men's Christian Association Rooms at two o'clock this afternoon.

IMPUDENT ROBBERY.—Yesterday morning two coats belonging to Captain Baxter were stolen from his room at the Matteson House. No clue to the perpetrator has yet been discovered.

AN ANNOYANCE.—The officers in charge of the recruits quartered in the upper room of the armory, should prohibit them from throwing pieces of plaster and other missiles at parties who are passing along in that vicinity.

EVENING PRAYER MEETINGS Y. M. C. A.—These meetings are now held every evening in the lecture room of the Clark St. M. E. Church. They are well attended and deeply interesting. This evening it is expected that several of the city Pastors will be present to add interest to the exercises.

THE BRIDGE AT RUSH STREET.—The work on the bridge over the river at Rush street is advancing rapidly, and the structure will soon be completed. The timbers are being planned together in their proper place on the pier, and the bridge will in a very few days be ready to swing and receive foot passengers.

A SWEET CHERRY.—Mary Carr, a *nymph du pave*, was brought up before Justice Brown, yesterday, on a charge of stealing furniture, preferred by Alexander Cherry. In the course of the trial it was shown that Cherry, who is a married man, had a *liaison* with defendant, and that he gave her the furniture. The defendant was discharged.

THE LAKE TUNNEL.—Information was received yesterday by Messrs. Dull & Gowan, the contractors for the tunnel under the lake, that the iron cylinders for the land shaft were loaded on the cars at Pittsburgh; of course they will be here in a day or two, and the tunnel will then be formally begun.

PERSONAL.—Lieut. Myron L. Sanford, who left this city in the Board of Trade Battery, with which he has since been in service in Tennessee, passed through this city last evening *en route* for Massachusetts, to assume duties under his Lieutenancy in the 2d Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, Col. Frankle, stationed at Newbern, N. C.

TO BE OPENED THROUGH.—The City Railway Company yesterday had a large gang of men at work, opening the blockade upon their road between Cottage Grove and Douglas Place, where the snow drifts upon the track are from two to three feet deep. Cars will probably run through to-morrow, to the great satisfaction of residents in the extreme southern suburbs.

GRACE GREENWOOD AT BRYAN HALL TO-NIGHT.—Our readers will not fail to remember that the celebrated Grace Greenwood will deliver the first of two lectures in Bryan Hall, this evening, for the benefit of the "Old Ladies' Home." The subject is "Washington, London and Rome." The lecture is a masterly production and will well repay the listener; the charity is worthy of a liberal support.

PERSONAL.—The *Rural New Yorker*, one of the best if not the very best Agricultural paper in the United States, has drawn upon Chicago, for literary talent to add to its corps of editors. Chas. D. Bragdon, Esq., and able agricultural and horticultural writer, left the city last evening, for Rochester to take editorial charge of that sterling paper. Mr. Bragdon is entirely competent for the position, and his knowledge, and advocacy of the agricultural interest of the West, will add greatly to the already extensive circulation of the "Rural" hereaway.

THE 8TH ILLINOIS CAVALRY — RE-ENLISTMENT.—It will gratify the friends of this veteran cavalry regiment to learn that Col. Gamble has succeeded in re-enlisting three-fourths of his command, and is taking the regiment home to fill up its broken ranks. Two hundred and ten are already here and the remainder will reach our city in the course of a week. Col. Gamble will accompany them. This regiment has won a reputation second to none in the service, and it is proper that a fitting reception be given those war worn heroes upon their advent among us. Who will move in the matter?

POLICE MATTERS.—At the police court yesterday morning there was a fair sprinkling of those who will get drunk, and some 10 individuals were fined for so doing.

Larceny.—Mary Ann Fitzgerald was charged with the larceny of some wearing apparel—postponed until to-day.

Andrew O'Brien was charged by Ira Smith with having stolen two sheep from the Michigan Southern stock yards. Sent to the reform school.

Disorderly.—Hannah Howden was placed at the bar charged with disorderly conduct. Fined $5 and costs, in default of which she went to the Bridewell.

THE ICE BLOCKADE ON MICHIGAN AVENUE.—At present there are about one hundred teams engaged in hauling ice from the Basin, and they are undoubtedly entitled to a portion of the Avenue, but not a monopoly. Complaints are made that the heavy long double teams back up to the side-walk cross-wise of the Avenue, rendering it impossible for two teams to pass each other opposite to them. The teamsters should be compelled to arrange their teams lengthwise of the Avenue, and to load over the side of the wagons, and if they will not do it voluntarily, the police should regulate the matter, and see to it that the Avenue is not unnecessarily obstructed in future, as it has been during the past few days.

CHICAGO AUDUBON CLUB—THE GAME LAW.—The regular annual meeting of the Audubon Club for the election of officers for the ensuing year was held at their rooms on Tuesday evening, January 12th, when the following gentlemen were elected:

President—Daniel Thompson.
Vice President—Jas. Steel.
Secretary—F. S. Gibbs.
Treasurer—Geo. F. Abbey.
Board of Directors—O. H. Walker, J. F. Bronson, J. H. Bolls, S. A. Kent, and R. R. Clark.

The Club appointed a committee of twenty-five members to carry into effect the provision of the laws of this State for the protection of game, and all persons found with game in their possession after January 15th will be prosecuted in accordance with the provisions of the said law.

A RUNAWAY BOY ARRESTED.—The Detroit *Tribune* gives an account of the arrest of a boy who gave his name as Walter G. Shepherd, and who said his home is about twenty-five miles from Chicago. A gentleman named Hamilton met the boy on the Michigan Central Railroad cars, as the Conductor was about to put him off the cars for non-payment of fare, and paid his fare to Detroit. The boy is about twelve years of age, and had on three pairs of pants and three jackets, evidently of home make, the outer pair being of light blue. He also wore a cloth cap, trimmed with fur. The boy had evidently run away from home, and accordingly Mr. Hamilton had him arrested, as the best means of detaining him, so that his friends might find him. He was sent to the Detroit House of Correction, to be kept until the arrival of some of his legal guardians.

THE STATE STREET BRIDGE.—There is at last a fair prospect that the bridge proposed a long time ago to be built across the river at State street will be taken in hand, though the matter still hangs fire, the gentlemen who have moved in the matter finding the old proverb to be true—"It is the last feather that breaks the camel's back." The original appropriation made by the city for this purpose was twelve bonds, which would probably now sell at $13,200 to $13,500, and it was believed that one-half of the expense would accrue from such sale. But the bid of Fox & Howard—the lowest—is $30,975; the subscriptions foot up to $14,000, leaving a balance yet unraised of three and a half thousand dollars. This is difficult to obtain; the subscription hangs fire. Messrs. Fox & Howard have signified their willingness to make the contract on the strength of the money already certified if some one will be responsible for the balance in the future. It is stated that an attempt will be made next Monday evening to induce the Common Council to make a further appropriation, so as to make the city pay half the expense.

A DISGRACEFUL SCENE.—Yesterday afternoon a disgraceful scene occurred on the river, which shows too plainly that there are plenty of persons who are still firm believers in the "divine right," and that a colored man was only made for the express purpose of being a source of pleasure to those who heap insult after insult upon him. A colored man, seated in a light cutter, was driving up and down the river, and some foolish boys began to snow-ball and otherwise insult him by the use of opprobrious epithets. The colored man told the boys to be quiet and let him alone; they still, however, persisted in their annoyance. In self-defence he drew a knife, at the same time saying "No gemmen in dat crowd would do dat but low white trash." Thereupon a big burly loafer jumped up, and kicking the knife from his hand, attacked him in the most brutal manner, and had it not been for two gentlemen, who happened to be near, the poor colored man would have been beaten to death, for daring to take an afternoon drive. He was given in charge of two police officers, who promised to preserve him from any more attacks by this unchristian crowd.

RECRUITING.—Provost Marshal James, of this city, received, yesterday morning, the following official notification that the Government bounties would be continued:

SPRINGFIELD, January 13, 1864.

To Captain Wm. James, Provost Marshal:

A law has passed continuing for a few weeks the bounties as allowed prior to January 5th. Continue enlistments under regulations established prior to that date. JAMES OAKES, Lieut. Col. 4th U. S. Cavalry, A. A. Provost Marshal General, Illinois.

[illegible]

THE LABOR QUESTION.

Relation of Labor to Capital—The Position of Chicago—Effects of the War—Taxation—Increase in Values—Inflation—Cost of Living—Comparative Statements for Four Years.

Supine Action—Simultaneous Appreciation.

The relation which labor sustains to capital, and the influence which a super-abundance of the one exerts on the other is a topic which writers on political economy have in scores of volumes endeavored to elucidate. As long ago as 427 B. C., the subject was discussed in the "Eryxias," a work attributed to one of the followers of Socrates. Plato also wrote voluminously upon the same subject. Aristotle is however entitled to the credit of reducing the crude notions and dogmas advanced by previous writers to the dignity of a science. The ancients regarded industrial pursuits with disfavor and even Cicero in much later times looked upon trade and labor as degrading. He remarks in his *De Officiis*: "The gains of merchants, as well as of all who live by labor, and not by skill, are mean and illiberal. The very merchandise is a badge of their slavery." The more modern treatises on this subject date from 1,615, and comprise the works of Montchretien, Serra, Turbulo, Gomez, Misselden, Mun, Child, Yarranton, Colbert, North, Petty, Locke, Quesnay, Turgot, Hume, Adam Smith, Mathews, Chalmers, Mill, Carey, and a host of others of greater or less notoriety. The conclusion reached by Mathew Carey may be expressed in a few words: "There is a complete identity of interest between agriculture, manufactures and commerce." This doctrine, and that other result to which he arrives after a long course of reasoning, that "accumulated capital has a constant tendency to fall in value when compared with labor," has come to be considered correct, by all thinkers upon the relation of capital to labor. It therefore follows that labor is steadily growing in power to command capital, and that the power of capital over labor is constantly diminishing, that labor and capital combined are producing a larger return for the same outlay, of which a larger share should go to the laborer, while the share belonging to capital is diminished in proportion, but increased in amount because the yield of capital is so much increased. The distinction between labor and capital and their relative values, may be taken from the definitions of the two terms. Capital is the ability to command the gratuitous services of nature. It is not money alone, or lands, or buildings that make capital—it may be skill, judgment or tact. It may be inherited wealth, costing nothing originally, and having vitality and value only as subjected to the influences of labor. Labor is productive, and production consists in directing the forces of nature to the services of men. Certain laws prevail in nature, which skillfully directed by labor, bring increase of capital. An army of mechanics, by following certain fixed and unchangeable rules and principles, erect a building, and this becomes capital because it yields returns. Labor may so direct the operations of nature that the earth will bring forth abundant supplies, and it too becomes added value or capital. It follows, therefore, that capital is dependant upon labor for its value, and that labor is in some sense dependent upon capital for its value. The relation is mutual, and both should harmonize. The act of production, or labor, implies consumption. Labor must eat, animals must consume and capital is the source whence these articles for consumption must come. In other words, capital is the surplusage of labor, or the amount of product remaining after the necessary expenses of labor have been paid. These accumulations become powerful agents in the profitable direction of future labor. The mutual dependence is even more extensive; labor is comparatively valueless without capital, as its results are very small; tools themselves are capital, accumulated by previous labor, and *vice versa*, capital is valueless without labor, though perhaps the depreciation in values would not be so disastrous and immediate. Land would not be owned if it brought no return, houses would not be builded if they could not be rented, and consequently they would have no appreciable value; they would represent no sum of money, and the capitalist and the laborer would occupy relatively the same position.

Laborers constitute the great majority of our population. By the term laborers we mean not those those who dig and delve with their hands—the carpenters, the masons, the painters, the mechanics and the artisans—but the thinkers, the brain-workers, the merchant and the banker—in fact all who produce, or who facilitate production by aiding in the transfer of products, whether of literature, building materials, or anything which tends to the accumulation of capital. There are probably not five hundred men in this great city who are capitalists pure and simple. The great middle men, the employers, are both capitalists and laborers, and the two relations are not necessarily antagonistical. Whatever adds to capital in their case, benefits them as laborers, and should inure to the advantage of those employed by them.

We have not the data at hand, from which to arrive at the exact number of laborers in Chicago. There are probably not less than thirty thousand heads of families in the city, of whom, by far the greater number are laborers in the enlarged sense of the term we have given above, and to these should be added at least one-third for the laboring members of their families arrived at years of maturity and not yet with families of their own; so that we may safely assume that the laboring element of Chicago is in point of numbers, as compared with capitalists, forty thousand to five hundred—in the proportion of eighty to one. It would be an interesting study to indicate the number of those of this vast army who are laborers with their hands, or heads, and those who combine the two relations, but the exhibition involves an amount of research sufficient to deter from the undertaking. We are compelled to rely upon estimates which may be wide of the mark. Of Artisans, Clerks, Lawyers, Editors and employees generally, those who have no capital and depend upon the labor of their hands and heads and upon employment furnished by the capital of others for their livelihood, here are at least in Chicago from twenty-five to thirty thousand, and of employers from ten to fifteen thousand.

The wages of labor in a city of the size of Chicago, are always fluctuating, being dependent upon circumstances of a local nature as well as subject to those influences which affect the price everywhere. In dull times and in cities which are finished and have passed the culminating point of prosperity, employees are able to select their workmen, and capital in some sense to dictate the rate of remuneration; but in a city growing so rapidly as Chicago, where new warehouses and new railroads, new ships and new dwellings, are so eagerly demanded, and they occupy and to operate which, workmen are in standing need, and where these are in the highest degree prosperous, the order of things is reversed, and capital is in some sense at the mercy of labor.

The following table will show the price of labor in 1854, when the population of our city was scarcely one-half what it was in 1862. The city had then entered upon a career of prosperity unexampled in its previous history, and so continued until the commercial revulsion which swept over the country in 1857, and brought on those years of distress, which until the breaking out of the war, worked such wide-spread and disastrous results both to capital and labor, and which the latter especially have such bitter reason to remember.

WAGES IN 1854.

Occupation.	Wages per Day.	Wages per Week and for Piece and Job Work.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

In 1857, and subsequently, until 1861, labor was a drug, and the prices, except in cases where the rates of remuneration were controlled by trade organizations and unions, were very much reduced. Capital was also sadly deteriorated. A large amount of the surplus accumulations of the preceding years had been invested in outside property and real estate at enormous values, and when the crisis came it suddenly ceased to be productive, and the process of equalization began.

In the spring of 1860 the tocsin of war was sounded, and our citizens, particularly the laboring portion, sprang to arms. Then began the equalization of supply and demand. A large number exchanged the activities and toils of laboring for the comparative ease and comfort of military life, and those who remained found more employment at the hands of capital and better compensation.

War feeds war, furnishes its own sinews and induces prosperity. So when the war was fairly inaugurated the whole country felt the impetus. The demand for food caused the agriculturist to sow a greater breadth, and labor already largely depleted by the demands of the army, reaped the benefit. Other trades and employments were also stimulated. The purchase of quick capital and generous diet induced the investment of capital, and soon the equilibrium between labor and capital was restored. As the demand for supplies increased, the preponderance was once more in favor of labor, and wages began to increase. The demand was in excess of the supply, and capital was once more rendered subordinate to labor. The labor market is as sensitive as the mercury in the thermometer. When capital is remunerative, prices advance as well of necessaries as of labor. The cost of production is more than met by the cost of consumption.

While the war has stimulated industry and increased production it has also given rise to an inevitable advance in all the essentials of civilized life. The expenses of the war must be met by increased taxation, and this enhances the price to the consumer of the article taxed, admitting that the compensation of labor remained the same: this, in consequence of the duplication of the tax on some articles, would average four to five per cent. Then the price of articles imported experienced a further advance from increased tariff duty, and when gold commenced to command a premium went still higher, from the fact that they must be paid for in gold. The next item of increased cost was found in the action of that class of industries whose members had but little competition and were able to dictate their own remuneration for labor, as wishing not to be able to purchase less with the avails of that labor than they could before; this still further enhanced the price of the articles on which they operated, for it must never be forgotten that the price of an article is what it costs to produce it, to bring it into the market, or leaving speculative profits out of the reckoning, it is the amount paid for labor of all kinds thereon. Then the increased demand for certain products, needed to feed, clothe and equip the army, joined with the scarcity of labor caused by the withdrawal of workers to compose that army, put the remaining workers into the position of being able to demand increased pay, and reduced employers to the necessity of acceding to the demand, and thus the price of the necessaries of life has risen from this combination of causes, till now the average increase is 75 to 100 per cent. on the prices existing previous to the breaking out of the war.

Hence the necessity for increased pay among those who—unfortunately for themselves—were not able to dictate terms at the outset; with some of these the advance has been effected, others have not been able to procure an increase of pay. And these two classes are divided by a very well defined line; not that of labor, but of gentility in appearance. The honest son of toil who labors [illegible] ... [illegible]

[illegible] The following tables show the wages paid to certain classes of workers during the four past years, and the difference in price of the necessaries of life; a comparison of these will show the difference in the actual cost of living as it affects the pocket of the laborer:

Occupation.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.
Blacksmiths	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butchers	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bricklayers	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Carpenters	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cabinet makers	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Coopers	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Upholsterers	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Day laborers	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hatters	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Machinists	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Printers	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Masons	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Painters	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The great majority of trades employing journeymen who work by the "piece," cabinet makers, upholsterers, coopers, tailors, machinists, printers, shoemakers, tinsmiths, saddlers, and many others are generally thus paid. The aggregate of their wages, however, show about the same rate of increase as is indicated by the above table. It will be seen that this is a little over fifty per cent., or to speak exactly, fifty-five per cent. The salaries of the other classes remain about the same through all the years. Clerks of $800 in 1860 are still paid at that figure, and many of them find it exceedingly difficult to maintain a respectable appearance on the money. The educators, however, suffer most severely. Men paid in an important work, that of teaching the men and women of the next age, they are entitled—if worthy of retaining their positions—to be liberally paid for their labor. Before the war opened their salaries, especially those of assistants, were much too low, now they are below zero. Compare $300 per annum with the cost of articles as given in the following table and see if it be a living rate; they are retail prices:

PRICES OF NECESSARIES.

Articles.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	Increase ℔ ct.
Flour ℔ brls	$6.00	$6.00	$6.00	$8.50	41
Pork, fresh	10	10	10	12	20
Pork, salt	10	10	10	12	20
Beef, fresh	10	10	10	12	20
Beef, salt	8	8	8	10	25
Lard	10	10	11	20	100
Butter	15	15	20	25	66
Eggs	15	15	20	30	100
Cheese	10	12½	15	20	100
Apples	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chickens	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beans	1.50	1.50	2.00	2.50	66
Wood, beech	4.50	5.00	7.50	10.00	122
Wood, maple	5.50	6.00	8.50	11.00	100
Coal, anthracite	6.50	7.00	10.00	12.00	85
Coal, Erie	4.50	4.50	6.00	10.00	122
Clothing	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	100
Soap	8	8	9	10	25
Sugar, brown	8	9	12	15	87
Coffee, Java	15	18	30	40	166
Tea	62½	75	1.00	1.25	100
Tobacco	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	125
Candles	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Domestics	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boots and shoes	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

These by no means comprise all the articles which have increased in value, but they may serve as types of the rest. The average percentage of increase as exhibited in the above tabular statement is eighty-two and a half per cent. The increase in the value of labor is but fifty-five per cent., showing that the increased cost of living exceeds the increased value of wages by nearly thirty per cent.

From this it will be perceived that even those who are best paid, suffer largely from the war, much more than they ought, while those whose salaries have met with no increase are, of course, in a much worse condition. As above indicated, the real deduction in each case would be four to five per cent, or perhaps more, that is his fair share, and if the pay of one man were so much increased as to evade this tax others must suffer more than their proportion. The case thus resolves itself; prices of all articles have been raised to an undue figure, the extra profits have gone into the pockets of speculators and contractors, men who have grown rich on a sudden, taking a slice from the loaf of every poor man in the country.

What, then, is the remedy? Plainly not to inaugurate a general rise in remuneration, for the only effect of that movement would be to raise the price of all articles of consumption in the same ratio, operate deleteriously upon the gold market by increasing the relative values of imported articles, and thus doing good to none, but those who save a per centage of their earnings, and not much to them. If this action be permitted, a further increase will be immediately necessary, and that would induce another, till we should see the necessities of life commanding Richmond prices. It should never be forgotten that each one is in justice called upon to pay his due proportion towards the expenses of the war, and any one who lessens that quota does so at the expense of the community, the individuals composing which are taxed so much extra to pay his share. But there is little danger that the workers will fall under this reproach. The fault, the stigma lies with the class above named, those who fatten on the sorrows of a nation, like scum rising all the faster as the contents of the pot boil more furiously.

These then should be held responsible, as they already are morally so, for the oppression of the poor. Were the burden equalized it would sit lightly on the shoulders of all. Now it grinds some into the dust, while others mount towards heaven by stepping on the bodies of the fallen ones. In saying that a general rise would be not only useless but mischievous, it is not intended to convey the idea that none should be better paid than at present. The poor woman who toils at her needle all the week, earning only a dollar per day, the half starving clerk, and the school teacher who toils for less than a dollar per day, also needs an advance, and a few others must have it if they are to continue to exist. But the root of the evil lies elsewhere: it is to be found in the selfishness of humanity which grinds down its fellow, with some exceptions, at every opportunity. If they who grow suddenly rich not only fall into temptation and a snare, but entail countless privations upon their fellows.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

A STAGE IMBROGLIO AND NOVEL LEGAL TIE.

Record of Cases in the Different Law Courts.

Emma and Edith Whiting, two young ladies who are accustomed to exercise the Terpsichorean Art for the benefit and satisfaction of the good, bad and indifferent people of the Garden City, applied to Judge Wilson of the Superior Court, yesterday, to be relieved from an embarrassing restraint which the said court had imposed upon them.

It seems that these young ladies had been engaged by one Beller, the proprietor of that exponent of exaggerated culture and high water mark of nineteenth century civilization, known as the North Clark Street Concert Hall, to brandish their Terpsichoreanly trained legs nightly in that temple of art for the amusement and delight of its numerous patrons.

The young ladies were "engaged," we said; but the "uncertainty" which the "noble red man of the forest" has been accustomed from time immemorial to predicate of the white man, is, alas! too often found in the white woman, and even professional dancers do not always keep their word. We know not what unlucky wind it was that blew a cloud of dissatisfaction between the parties to this engagement. Suffice it to say that the Misses Whiting left Mr. Beller and his Concert Hall, and gave the benefit of their contributions to the "poetry of motion" to a rival institution called "The Varieties," on Dearborn street. Mr. Beller did not bear his misfortunes in this regard like a man. On the contrary, he went "belle-ing" to the Court, through the protracted pages of what is described as a very long bill in Chancery, insisted that if the young ladies would not dance for him they ought not to dance at all, and actually prevailed on the Judge to tie the legs of these unfortunate females with an —— injunction, and thus prevent them from dancing for anybody.

It was to remove this awkward and embarrassing restraint that the young ladies in person and by Mr. Ashton, their counsel, applied to Judge Wilson yesterday. It appeared from his statement that the bill in chancery which had moved the court to this harshness had by some mysterious process disappeared from the files. Hence, as defendants and their counsel could not be expected to answer a statement which they had never heard, they merely applied to the Court upon affidavits asserting that innocence of wrong which should be the quality of all theatrical angels, to suspend its severity, (or in other words, its injunction) until a new copy could be filed, and a proper answer made thereto, in the regular course of chancery proceedings.

Legal terms are so generally misnomers that an approximation to a befitting nomenclature is always refreshing. Hence it was with delight that we heard the Court and counsel apply the term "auxiliary" to some affidavits sworn to by the "hand maidens" of these captive ladies, and with which they proposed to untie their feet.

The affidavits replying to what was supposed to be the substance of the allegations of the bill, admitted the contract between Beller and the fair defendants, but declared that its terms had not been fulfilled by Beller, and that defendants had been released from its performance by the express concession of Beller himself, made in the hearing of one or parties whose affidavits to that effect were produced to the court.

The Court said that the motion, so far as it was intended to meet the case of the disappearance of the bill from the files, was a new, but in the judgment of the Court, a proper one.

The Court would not grant an injunction in a case of this kind, but for the rule permitting the party enjoined to move for its dissolution on a day's notice. Otherwise, the injunction might work great and unnecessary hardship. The Court assimilated the case to one in which the bill was on file and a regular answer was made to it, accompanied by such affidavits as had been read to the Court. In such case, unless complainant were prepared with counter affidavits under the statute of ne exeat, the Court would consider itself bound to dissolve the injunction. In this case there was no ground whatever on account of the disappearance of the bill, but defendant's allegations were a satisfactory reply to what was admitted by complainant's counsel to be the substance of the allegations of the bill, and, as complainant was unprepared with counter affidavits, should have the effect at least of suspending the injunction until the bill could be found and regularly and properly answered. So the injunction should be suspended, and the ladies be free to dance while they pleased.

A thrill of nervous ecstacy, which undoubtedly had its origin in the feet of the now unfettered damsels, shot through the court-room as this decision was pronounced. At its close, the pretty defendants arose and left the Court with a freedom and elasticity of limb which indicated how heavily the judicial hand had been laid upon their extremities, and what satisfaction they felt in its removal. Their exhilaration at the result of the day's proceedings imparted a zest to their efforts at the Varieties last evening which drew down thunders of applause.

SUPERIOR COURT. *Before Judge Van Higgins.*—The finding of this Court in the city of Chicago vs. McCarthy et al, being a suit on McCarthy's bond as City Collector, which we noticed a few days since, was as follows:

"For the plaintiff as against McCarthy the principal for $50,000 debt, to be discharged on the payment of $2,[illegible] damages, and for the sureties on their plea of a settlement between the plaintiff and McCarthy."

Thus a suit for a just claim in behalf of the city, commenced years ago and which has been hanging by the gills through three or four successive administrations, has been brought by the tact and energy of the present city attorney to a successful termination.

RECORDER'S COURT.—In the case of "the People of the State of Illinois vs. Benjamin F. Dowling," indicted for obtaining money under false pretences, the jury last night came in with a verdict of guilty. As the offence is not one to which the jury is permitted by law to attach a penalty, the convicted party awaits the sentence of the judge.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Before Hon. John M. Wilson.* In chancery sitting.

1147. Hinckley vs. Shaffer et al. Leave to withdraw original deeds and title papers and to substitute copies.

1250. Eddy vs. Carpenter et al. Defendant by pub. and ref. to master.

11,120. Beller vs. Whiting. Order that injunction be suspended until further order of court.

1271. Booth vs. Boodecker et al. Daniel Booth appointed guardian *ad litem* for infant defendants.

1063. Peter et al vs. Lyttle. J. C. Knickerbocker appointed guardian *ad litem* for Emma Jane Lyttle.

1084. Vincent vs. Vincent. Default of all defendants to be entered as of Nov. 28th last.

686. Lane vs. Lane. Dis. and complainant to pay costs on motion of complainants' solicitor.

[illegible] Hall vs. Flanerty. Same order.

[illegible] Dalton vs. Dalton et al. Dis. by agreement of each party to pay one half of costs.

[illegible] Cordwell vs. Barry et al. Dis. and complainant to pay costs on motion of complainants' solicitor.

Before Hon. Van H. Higgins. In trial term. Common law.

[illegible] Ryder vs. McGraw et al. Submitted to the jury.

[illegible] City of Chicago vs. Owen McCarthy. Verdict for plaintiff [illegible]. Motion for new trial by defendant.

[illegible] vs. Hodges. On trial.

COOK COUNTY COURT.—*Before Hon. E. S. Williams, Judge.*

[illegible] Arnold vs. Haverson. Default and judgment [illegible].

[illegible] Schlenberg vs. Barbach. Defendant prays an appeal, which is allowed on filing bond and bill of exceptions within two weeks. Bond in the sum of $1,000, to be approved by the Court.

[illegible] Bradner et al vs. Hammond et al. Same to [illegible].

[illegible] Sanger vs. Porter. Judgment for defendant. Ordered that the five witnesses sworn on part of defendant be taxed, etc.

[illegible] Lippincott vs. Baragwanath. Trial resumed.

[illegible] Dunning vs. Stevens et al. Leave to file amended replications and rule to rejoin by Saturday next.

[illegible] Penfield et al vs. Wiley et al. Time to file bond extended one week.

[illegible] Sherman vs. Hammond et al. Time to file bond and bill of exceptions extended one week.

[illegible] Lynch vs. Collins. Submitted to court for trial—argued and taken under advisement.

[illegible] (Chancery.) Baltenweck et al vs. Kober et al. Amended report of Commissioners filed and confirmed.

RECORDER'S COURT.—*Before Hon. E. Van Buren, Judge.*

People vs. Downing. Verdict guilty.
Same vs. Waterman. Continued.
Same vs Andrews. Reinstated and *nol pros* entered.
City vs. Hendricks. Discontinued at plaintiff's costs.

Chicago Post Office.

The following is the order for closing of mails in the Chicago Post office during the month of January:

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN R. R.

For Toledo 12 night, ex. Sat., 8.00 p. m. ex. Sat. For Cleveland, Buffalo, Portland, Boston, New York, 12 night, ex. Sat., 3.45 p. m., ex. Sat. For Sandusky, and Way for all offices supplied by Toledo and Cleveland Railroad, 8.00 p. m. ex. Sat. Way for all offices supplied by Michigan Southern Railroad, 12 night, ex. Sat.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL R. R.

For Detroit, 12 night, ex. Sat. 8 p. m., ex. Sat. For Lafayette, Ind., Columbus, O., Wheeling, Va., and Marietta, Penn., 12 night, ex. Sat. For Louisville and Indianapolis, 12 night, ex. Sat., 8 p. m. ex. Sat. For Cincinnati, 12 night, ex. Sat., 3.45 p. m. ex. Sat. Way for all offices supplied by Michigan Central and New Albany and Salem railroads, 12 night, ex. Sat.

PITTSBURG AND FORT WAYNE R. R.

For Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, 12 night, ex. Sat., 3.45 p. m., ex Sat. For Fort Wayne, Crestline and Way, 3.45 p. m., ex. Sat.

CINCINNATI AIR LINE R. R.

For Logansport, Richmond, Ind., &c., 12 night, ex. Sat.

GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION R. R.

For Elgin, Rockford, Galena, Ill., Dubuque, Ia., 1 a. m. ex. Sun., 8.30 p. m. ex. Sun. Way for all offices supplied by Galena and Chicago Union Railroad, 1 a. m. ex. Sun. For Waterloo, Independence, Cedar Falls, Iowa, 8 p. m. ex. Sun.

DIXON AIR LINE R. R.

For Dixon, Sterling, Fulton, Ills.; Lyons and Clinton Iowa, 1 a. m. ex. Sun. 8.30 p. m. ex. Sat. Way for all offices supplied by Dixon Air Line, 1 a. ex. Sun. For Cedar Rapids, Marion, Iowa and way, 8 p. m. ex. Sat.

CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND, R. R.

For Joliet, Ottawa, LaSalle, Peru, Peoria, Henderson, Lacon, Chillicothe, Henry, Pekin, Geneseo, Moline, Rock Island, Ill., and Davenport, Iowa, 8.00 a. m. ex. Sun.; 8.30 p. m. ex. Sat.

For Iowa City, Washington, Muscatine, Des Moines, Iowa, Omaha, N. T., 8.30 p. m., ex. Sat.

For all offices supplied by the Mississippi & Missouri railroad, 8.30 p. m. ex. Sat.

Way for all offices, 8 a. m. ex. Sun.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD.

For Aurora, Galesburg, Quincy, Fort Madison and Burlington—1 A. M. except Sundays; 8.30 P. M. except Saturdays.

For Keokuk, and offices in Lee county, Iowa, once daily—8.30 P. M. except Saturdays.

For Hudson, Minonk, Wenona, Polo and Forreston, Ill., 1 A. M. except Sundays; 8.30 P. M. except Saturdays.

For Knoxwood, Elmwood and Way, on Peoria and Oquawka—8 p. m. except Saturdays.

Way for all offices supplied by B. & Q. R. R.—1 a. m. except Sundays.

Way for all offices supplied by Illinois Central Railroad, (main line), north of Centralia—1 a. m. except Sundays.

Hannibal and St. Joseph, Mo., 8.30 p. m. ex. Sat. Way for all offices supplied by Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, including all offices in Kansas, 8.00 p. m. ex. Sat. For Mt. Pleasant, Ottumwa, Iowa, and all offices supplied by the B. & M. R. R., 8.00 p. m. ex. Sat.

ALTON AND ST. LOUIS R. R.

For Springfield, Bloomington, Alton, Ill., and St. Louis, Mo., 1.00 a. m., ex. Sun., 7.45 p. m., ex. Sat. Way for all offices supplied by A. & St. L. R. R., 1.00 a. m., ex. Sun.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R.

For Kankakee, Champaign, Centralia and Cairo, Ill., 1.00 a. m. ex. Sun., 7.45 p. m. ex. Sat. For Memphis, Vicksburg, and New Orleans, 7.45 p. m. ex. Sat. Way for offices supplied by Illinois Central, south of Centralia, 7.45 p. m. ex. Sat. Way for all offices supplied by Illinois Central branch, north of Centralia, 1.00 a. m., ex. Sun.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE R. R.

For Waukegan, Racine, Kenosha, and Milwaukee, 1.00 a. m., ex. Sun., 8.30 p. m. ex. Sun. Way for all offices supplied by C. & MR. and Racine & Kenosha Railroads, 1.00 a. m., ex. Sun. Way for all offices supplied by Milwaukee & La Crosse, excepting La Crosse City, and Horicon Railroads, 10.00 a. m., ex. Sun.

NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

For Janesville, 1.00 a. m., ex. Sun., 3.30 p. m., ex. Sun. For Madison, Prairie du Chien, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Appleton, Green Bay, La Crosse, Wis., McGregor, Iowa, 1.00 a. m., ex. Sun., 11.00 a. m., ex. Sun. For Sheboygan, Wis, and way, 1.00 a. m., ex. Sun. For Lake Superior region, 1.00 a. m., ex. Sun. For St. Paul, Winona, Wabashaw and all offices in Minnesota, 11.00 a. m., ex. Sun.

EVENING SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.

Supplementary mails for all principal Eastern cities (excepting Toledo, Sandusky, Detroit, Louisville, Indianapolis and Canada, mails for which close at 8 p. m.,) close daily, except Saturdays and Sundays, at 4:15 p. m. Letters for these mails must be deposited in the Chief Clerk's room, (up stairs,) after 3:45 p. m.

All Sunday evening mails for the East, including Canada, close at 4:00 p. m.

All Sunday evening mails for the West, close at the hours advertised above.

All Monday morning mails, East and West, close on Sundays at 9:00 p. m.

CALIFORNIA MAILS.

Letter mails for the Pacific States and Territories, British Columbia, and Van Couver's Island, Denver City, Salt Lake City, &c., are dispatched by the Overland Route once daily, closing at 8:30 p. m.

MAILS FOR BRITISH PROVINCES.

For Upper and Lower Canada, close once daily, at 8:00 p. m.

For Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the other Provinces, close once daily at 3:45 p. m.

EUROPEAN MAILS.

Direct mails, for Great Britain and Ireland France and Prussia, in sealed bags, by Canadian steamers, leaving Portland every Saturday, close on Wednesdays at 3:45 p. m.

Mails for same countries, by Cunard steamers, close Thursdays, Fridays and Sundays at 3:45 p. m.

Mails for the Hamburg and Bremen steamers, close daily at 3:45 p. m.

MAILS FOR THE SOUTH PACIFIC, ETC.

Mails for countries on the South Pacific, and for the Central American States, for dispatch by the Aspinwall steamers, close once daily, at 3:45 p. m.

AMUSEMENTS.

MCVICKER'S THEATRE.—To-night the drama of The Wives of Ireland, or the Foster Brothers, will be presented, which we believe is new to a Chicago audience. Miss Laura Keene will sustain the character of Mrs. Barnaby Bleukensop, Mr. Peters as Barnaby Bleukensop, and Mr. Levick as Shane Maginnis. To conclude with the farce of Smiths and Browns. On Friday night Miss Keene takes a benefit, and on Saturday afternoon she will appear in her popular character of Rachel, in Rachel the Reaper.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—There is ocular evidence that this is a popular place of amusement, from the throngs that rush there every evening, many of whom are unable to gain admittance, from the late hour at which they come. The popular extravaganza of New Year's Calls, Father Kemp's Old Folks, etc., are given every evening, and will be for the week.

ROBINSON & HOWE'S CIRCUS.—This popular place of amusement is filled nightly, with audiences who seem well pleased. The popular pageant of the Field of the Cloth of Gold, is given every evening, in which Robinson, Kelley, Burrows, and forty-five other performers appear.

VARIETIES.—Tony Pastor continues to draw crowded houses at the Varieties. This is the 4th week of his appearance, but there appears to be no drawback on his popularity.

MOULDERS' UNION BALL.—The Chicago Iron Moulders' Union give their fourth annual ball at Ulrich's new Hall, on Friday evening next, the 15th inst. Tickets $1.00.

GEN. GRANT'S PORTRAIT.—Mr. Antrobus has finished his full length portrait of Major General Ulysses S. Grant, and being desirous of giving all who may desire it an opportunity of seeing this work of art, he has consented to place it on exhibition at Reed's "Temple of Music," on Randolph street, with the intention of contributing the proceeds of the exhibition to the Permanent Soldier's Home. The exhibition will commence on Monday next. Cards of admission 25 cents. Persons familiar with the face of the distinguished General, pronounce this portrait perfect in every respect, and that Mr. Antrobus has achieved for himself a lasting renown.

WEATHER AND MORALS.—It has often been said that ignorance and crime go hand in hand, but it has not been usually supposed that the mercurial column was also a moral thermometer or the reverse, yet it would seem that it is so now in Chicago, probably by accident. During the excessive cold weather very few arrests were made. The temperature and the work of the police each stood at zero; we had cause to rejoice that the city was free from crime. Perhaps, after all, this fact may be accepted by some as a singular corollary, to say the least. The serpent—*anguis* the cause of all our *anguish*—is torpid in winter; he is a hybernating creature and waits in holes and caverns for the sun to warm him out into activity and virulence. The children of the serpent are just now following his example, judging from the signs of the times, through a way suggested just now that there was just as much vice as ever, only that it was so cold the police officers "couldn't see it."

It is stated that not a single arrest was made yesterday in all the city. Happy Chicago; thou art indeed becoming a paradise. The late order of the Police Commissioners puts a veto on the *official* existence of houses of ill-fame, and the illness of the worthy chief—C. P. Bradley—subtracts at least one argus eye from the already too small force of the city. But let us rejoice, nobody gets drunk now; no one is guilty of lewdness, there is no such thing as theft. Criminals have been silent in Chicago for the space one whole day. Hurrah! the day of jubilee is come. The millennium is approaching.

OGDEN SKATING PARK.—The new management of the Ogden is wide awake to meet the desires of the skating public. He announces another Grand Carnival this evening, at which he promises that the *Earthquakes* will be present, with a band of music, and other like attractions. The ice is unruffled, the music will be superb, and a good time generally may be anticipated. The Northsiders should turn out *en masse* to do honor to the occasion.

CENTRAL SKATING PARK.—The Central Skating Park will be the scene of a Grand Carnival to-night, where you may expect to find good music and a good attendance.

WASHINGTON SKATING PARK.—The Washington is an established institution, and the attendance there, day and night, by its three thousand patrons, is just as regular as the morning issue of the CHICAGO TRIBUNE. There will be a crowd there this afternoon and evening, as usual.

MILWAUKEE NAVIGATION.—The New York and Erie Railroad line are determined to have the use of their propeller S. D. Caldwell this winter notwithstanding the ice which is represented by a field of the ice and must pass through fully a mile of ice slighting, inches thick before it reaches the lake. The owner of the vessel states that there is at least 100 tons of freight now waiting at Milwaukee, and that it is rapidly accumulating—that, if the boat can once get into the lake, she can ply between Milwaukee and Grand Haven all winter. With this view of the case, it was determined to get her out of the river. Accordingly a contract has been entered into with John Weisberry, who agrees to cut a passage for the boat through the ice, from Madison street to the pier, within ten days from the time the contract was made—it being stipulated in the contract that he gets nothing for his labor, nor that of the army of men he is working, unless the contract is strictly fulfilled. Last evening the Caldwell had reached the foot of Franklin street, keeping closely up with the ice-cutters, and from the progress made thus far it is probable Weisberry will "make the riffle."

Yesterday afternoon the river presented a novel appearance—several of the fastest nags in the city attached to cutters and sleighs racing up and down the river, a distance of a mile or more, while alongside the track was the propeller S. D. Caldwell, with steam up, crowding through the field of floating ice as fast as an hundred men could make a passage by cutting away the solid ice, removing it in large blocks.

Whenever the ice is removed the stench from the water is horrible, and the ice is very dark colored, and of course unfit for use anywhere.

The novelty of sawing a channel through 20-inch ice, more than a mile in length, for a large propeller, attracts the attention of a constant crowd of by-standers, and the undertaking exhibits considerable enterprise and perseverance on the part of both the boat owners and the workmen. However, this is not the first undertaking of the kind, as two or three years ago Capt. Trowell cut the steamer Milwaukee out of the Chicago River a greater distance, when the ice was 22 inches in thickness.

Our Chicago Batteries.

A letter writer with the Army of the Tennessee, says:

"Battery B, 1st Illinois Artillery, better known as "Taylor's Battery," is about receiving new guns, by order of Gen. Sherman. The Battery was mustered at Chicago, June 24, 1861, and was first commanded by Capt. Ezra Taylor, now Colonel of the 1st Illinois Artillery, and Chief of Artillery on the Staff of General Sherman. Captain Samuel E. Barrett succeeded him and was last summer promoted to a majority, and is now chief of artillery on the staff of the 2d division of the 15th army corps. Captain J. Parsons Rumsey now commands the battery. The battery was under fire for the first time at Fredericktown, Missouri, and has been in all the battles of the Western army. Captain Levi W. Hart, formerly of this battery, commanded until recently battery H—the "Silversmith's" battery—and Captain F. H. White now commands the Mercantile battery. In addition to losses by sickness and discharges, eight of the company have been killed in battle. It now numbers 125 for duty. Their new battery consists of four light 12-pounder Napoleons and two 10-pounder Parrotts—one of the best field batteries in use. It is a deserved, as it is a well appreciated evidence of the esteem in which they are held by Generals Sherman and Grant, that such guns are put in their hands.

Soldiers' Home.

The following are the arrivals at the Soldiers' Home, No. 45 Randolph street, during the last 24 hours:

Illinois.—S. W. Wells, co. G, 33d; P. Boyle, co. A, 88th; J. R. Mathews co. B, 84th; M. L. Brewster, co. I, 12th cavalry; Wm. Wilson, co. C, 12th cavalry; S. Cato, co. B, 7th; L. P. Tickner, co. B, 58th; J. M. McCoy, co. C, 55th; J. G. Faris, co. B, 89th; J. Hane, co. E, 72d; G. Yancker, co. G, 51st; J. Panait, co. E, 104th; J. W. Culbertson, co. A, 33d; C. S. Sanford, co. A, 33d; Wm. Dusant, co. B, 33d; J. M. Lawrence, co. F, 13th; C. W. Springer, co. G, 12th cavalry; R. Springer, co. G, 11th cavalry. *Wisconsin.*—S. Minter, co. A, 27th; W. W. Warner, co. A, 27th; J. C. Watson, co. A, 24th; J. M. C. Burcham, co. A, 35th; J. Bissett, co. B, 7th; D. Washburn, co. G, 19th; L. Grandy, co. D, 21st. *Minnesota.*—C. M. Yates, co. D, 10th; J. W. Hammond, co. G, 10th. L. Butler, co. G, st. Mo. artillery; A. M. Ingyham, co. A, 2d Colorado cavalry.

COMFORT-ABLE.—The ladies have been at work three days at the War Committee rooms, and have in that time made up from new material, and sent to the hospitals 250 comforts—real, *bona fide* comforts—will they be to the soldiers who have been suffering from cold, for they are composed of the best materials, and made in the most thorough manner. About fifty have been made at the Westminster Church yesterday and the day before.

LOCAL MATTERS.

☞ Central Park Moonlight Carnival to-night.

OAK LEATHER.—Jobbers, retail dealers, and shoemakers, will find a full assortment of superior Oak-tanned Leather, of all kinds, at the extensive establishment of J. Y. McLaughlin & Co., No. 216 Kinzie street.

INTERESTING TO PORK PACKERS.—By reference to our advertising columns, it will be seen that proposals are invited for delivery at the Commissary of subsistence in this city—on the 29th and 30th of January, and 10th of Febru. [illegible] bbls. each, of Prime Mess and New Mess Pork, and 25,000 lbs. of Smoked Shoulders. The proposals must be made by the 19th instant. For full particulars see advertisement.

SCHONBERG'S STANDARD ATLAS.—The public will be gratified with the announcement that a complete and comprehensive atlas has been published at a price that places it within reach of every individual who needs one. This atlas embraces a vast amount of accurate and valuable statistical and historical information respecting the public improvements, the population, religion, politics, &c., &c., of every country in the world;—the United States being divided into counties, townships, cities, towns and villages, and property classified and arranged for ready reference. Every family should have a copy of this Standard Atlas of the World. Price $5. R. R. Landon, 86 Lake street, is the General Western Agent for its sale.

☞ Light Guard Band at Central Park to-night.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK.—By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that the Third National Bank has completed its organization, and will commence business under favorable auspices on first of February next. Their books are open for an increase of stock, which we presume will be readily taken, as the National Bank system admits of the payment of highly satisfactory dividends to those having spare funds or United States bonds. The advantage of having a uniform National currency must be apparent to all. The name of the President is James H. Bowen; not Brown, as erroneously reported.

WHEELER & WILSON'S STORE—Closes at 10 o'clock. No business transacted this afternoon. Business resumed to-morrow morning.

INSURANCE AGENTS.—See notice in new advertisement.

A NEW RAILROAD OFFICE.—We notice that the American and Great Western Railway Company is putting up a very fine office at No. 65 Clark street, under the Sherman house. The traveling public will do well to call on the General Agent—G. B. Brown—for tickets to all points east. No change of cars from Cleveland on broad-guage R. R.

☞ Good music, good ice, and a good time at the Central to-night.

Contradiction.

Editors Chicago TRIBUNE:

In the Chicago *Post* of to-day (Dec. 18th) an article appears under the following heading, "Grave accusations, &c." The statements in that article are entirely false as regards myself; I know nothing of such a transaction. Respectfully,

(Signed) SAMUEL M. FELKER.

Charge Against C. P. Bradley.

Chicago, January, 13th, 1864.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

GENTLEMEN,—The article in the Chicago *Post* of this date headed "Grave Accusations," &c., is entirely false as far as I am concerned.

(Signed.) C. P. BRADLEY.

FOURTH WARD U. L. A.—There will be a meeting of this league at the hall this evening at 7½ o'clock. Every member is expected to be present, as business of importance will be up before it. Come every one.

☞ Public speakers and singers will find Brown's Bronchial Troches exceedingly useful, enabling them to do more than ordinary exertion with comparative ease, while they render articulation clear. Sold by all druggists.

A Justly Deserved Tribute.

Capt. D. Stewart, of the well-known mercantile house of D. Stewart & Co., 2 1/2 South Water street, was cured of Throat and Lung disease by Dr. Ayer of the Chicago Throat and Lung Institute, McCormick's Building, corner Randolph and Dearborn streets, and now gives his friends a most gratifying report of Dr. Ayer's remarkable success, and speaks in high terms of the singular efficacy of the new system in cases of Catarrh and Throat and Chest diseases. No man in Chicago is better or more favorably known than Capt. Stewart.

January 14, 21 it

PREPARATORY CLASS OF THE MUSICAL UNION.—Owing to numerous applications a preparatory class will be formed on Thursday, January 14th, at the rooms of the Musical Union, in Methodist Church block, under the direction of Mr. Charles Ansorge, commencing at half-past seven o'clock. Terms per quarter, $2.00.

ja10-d801-5t G. R. CHITTENDEN, President

To Consumptives.

The Rev. E. A. Wilson's remedy for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and all Throat and Lung Affections, together with a pamphlet giving the prescription and a short history of his case, can be obtained of Fuller, Finch & Fuller, Druggists, 24 and 26 market street, Chicago. jay13d43-1m

Information Wanted.

OFFICE OF PUB. PAYMASTER, MISS. SQUADRON, CAIRO, ILL., Jan'y 8th, 1864.

Information is wanted of William Lawrence, late Paymaster's Steward U. S. S. "Choctaw." When last heard from, he was in Mendota, Ill. If this should meet his notice, he will please report himself to Rear Admiral D. D. Porter, Commanding Miss. Squadron, as a witness in an important case now pending.

W. B. BOGGS, Paymaster.
Per M. CORMICK, Chief Clerk.

Any person giving information of the whereabouts of the above-named person, will confer a great favor to the Government by informing Acting Master JOHN D. HARTY, U. S. Navy, Comd'g Naval Rendezvous, Chicago, Ill.

HOLIDAYS ARE OVER.—Mink Furs cheaper than ever at Brewster's, under Sherman House. [illegible]

☞ House and Sign Painting, Calcimining, Glazing, &c. Paper Hangings and Window Shades wholesale and retail at New York prices. F. B. RIGBY, 89 Randolph street. Box 2652. dec15-d250-1m

OFFICE OF ASSESSOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, FIRST DISTRICT, (COOK CO.,) ILLINOIS, CHICAGO, January 8, 1864.

Mr. George Dunlap, of the town of Leyden, has been appointed Assistant Assessor of the 10th division of this District, in place of James Mickle. Persons having returns to make in the towns of Leyden, Jefferson, Proviso, Cicero, Lyons and Lake, will make them to Mr. Geo. Dunlap as above. Office at Leyden. PETER PAGE, Assessor 1st Dist. Ill. ja8-d849-6t (Journal copy 1 week.)

DIED.

In this city, on Tuesday, Jan. 12th, 1864, NANCY, daughter of Jas. F. Allen, aged 17 years. The funeral will take place at 1 o'clock P. M., this day, from the corner of Harrison and Clinton streets.

In this city, Dec. 12th, URIAL BIRD, son of Urial and Mehitable N. Walker, aged 4 years, 10 months and [illegible] days. Funeral from the residence, 67 Carroll street, to-day (Wednesday) at 10 A. M.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—Call for sale or close ... [illegible] FIRE. ... GROUND ... In Rood order, delivered on cars. JAMES P. PAGE, Post Office Box 355. No. 6 Metropolitan Building. ja14-d185-3t

FOR SALE—The stock and fixtures of a grocery and provision store, nearly fitted up and in a good location. Address [illegible], Tribune office.

FOR SALE—To Broom Manufacturers. The subscriber being obliged to change his present business, is desirous to dispose of his shop, tools and business to one wishing to engage in making brooms. For particulars address Box [illegible], Chicago, Ill., or call at the corner of Canal and Twelfth streets.

FOR SALE—Lease, Furniture and Fixtures of a first class Boarding House, centrally situated in the best part of the city. Will at all times insure the patronage of good boarders. A good price will be asked for the property. The owner wishing to dispose of it at a bargain. Address P. O. Box 2043. ja14-d185-5t

FOR SALE—One hand Lathe, 14 inch swing, Counter, Shaft and Hangers. Apply at R. T. CRANE & BRO., 102, 104 and 106 West Lake street. ja14-d181-5t

FOR SALE—A well established Bakery, having a good run of custom. Profits five to seven dollars per day. Long lease, cheap for cash. Address Post Office Box 2428, Chicago. ja13-d139-3t

FOR SALE—A No. 1 Ice House, Smoke House, and Tools for Packing Pork and Rendering Lard, and market attached. In one of the best locations in Chicago, will be sold cheap for cash. Apply on the premises, 171 West Harrison street, corner of Desplain. ja13-d138-3t

FOR SALE—A Horse. Probably as good a horse for family carriage, express wagon, or heavy team as there is in the city. Is sound, in good order, weighs 1,200 pounds and will be sold cheap for cash. Call at 183 Lake street, or address S. CORNELL & CO., Box [illegible], Chicago, Ill. ja14-d137-2t

FOR SALE—And Exchange. A Stock of Crockery and glassware amounting to about $1,800. All bought previous to the advance, and in order—no extra stock. Also about $800 in Groceries—mostly in full packages. The above will be offered for cash, or one-half cash and one-half in secured notes or real estate. Also, a fine cottage house and lot in good condition and nearly new, to exchange for improved farm property or notes secured by mortgage. All of the above is a fair opening for Western towns, and if not sold soon will be withdrawn from market. Address for one week, J. CANE, Matteson House, Chicago. ja13-d122-6t

FOR SALE.—At a great bargain a First Class Hotel, the largest and best in the city of Aurora, which has all of the patronage that it can do. Also Wagon Shop, Smith Shop, all in good location, and has all the custom work that the shop can do. Terms one-third down and balance in one and two years. For information apply to E. McCARTY, Aurora, Kane county, Ill. ja13-d118-5t

FOR SALE—A Hotel well found in every particular, doing a good business, and for location is not surpassed in the city. Also for sale the stock, fixtures and good will of a grocery store, well located and having a good run of custom. For further particulars address Post Office Box 2428. ja13-d77-5t

FOR SALE—A four story fire proof warehouse, 80x80 feet, windows on three sides, situated on the south side on alley between Lasalle and Wells and Madison and Monroe, strongly built, and suitable for heavy storage or manufacturing purposes. For price and terms apply to BLAKELEY & TYRRELL, 6 Lake street. ja13-d63-1m

FOR SALE—Vessels. Schooners J. S. Newhouse, Henry Bager, and other vessels for sale. For particulars inquire of E. F. DAVISON, Room No. 4 Wheeler's Building, corner of South Water and Clark streets. dec8-d63-1m

FOR SALE—One 3 Horse Portable Steam Engine also one 3 Horse Portable Steam Engine with Truck, suitable for sawing wood, etc. Manufactured by Messrs. A. N. Woods & Co., Eaton, N. Y. Those in want of engines are invited to call and examine the above. Also one horizontal Self-feeding Traverse Drill—a first class article for heavy work. Will sell it at a great bargain. GEO. B. PARKER, 18 Franklin street. ja13-d83-12t

FOR SALE—Hardware. Great Bargain. The undersigned desiring to retire from business will sell VERY CHEAP his entire stock of goods, consisting of a general assortment of STAPLE AND SHELF HARDWARE. Nearly all bought previous to the late advance. Amount of stock about Six Thousand Dollars. Will also rent the store now occupied for a term of years at $500 per year, being located in the BEST BUSINESS PART of the City of Dubuque, and well adapted for a wholesale business, brick, three stories, good cellar, size 22 by 114 feet. This is a rare opportunity for any one having the means and wishing to engage in the wholesale and retail hardware business. For further particulars inquire of H. A. FARWELL, 22 South Water street, Chicago, or address JOHN SIMPLOT, Dubuque, Iowa. ja12-d73-3t

FOR SALE—On long time or to Lease, the property known as the Union Salt Docks, on the South Branch, in lots to suit purchasers or tenants. Also, lots on Wilcox and Maxwell streets near Canal street. Price cheap. Terms easy. Apply to BRAINARD, 65 South Clark street. ja8-d44-1m

Lost.

LOST—On the evening of the 12th inst., at Bryan Hall, or in the Randolph street cars, a Lady's Embroidered Handkerchief, which the finder will receive a suitable reward for by leaving it at 54 Dearborn street, with J. S. Feller. ja14-d188-2t

LOST—On New Year's day, either on West Washington or Canal streets, a Wolf Robe, trimmed with red and blue fringe. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same at Jacob Gross' Livery Stable, 11 Clinton street. ja12-d978-3t

LOST—Yesterday in going from the Post Office, on Dearborn to Randolph, on Randolph to Wells, on Wells to Lake, and on Lake to [illegible], a Gold Chain and Locket. Locket marked "C. May, Jan. 1st, 1857." As a present from my father it is of great value to me. Whoever will return it to this office will be handsomely rewarded. EDWIN MAY. ja13-d38-3t

STRAYED OR STOLEN—A small sized bay mare, in fine condition, with short tail. Had on a leather halter. Any person giving information to the undersigned as to where she may be found will be paid for their trouble. Lieut. CHAS. R. OVERBROCKER, 30 South Dearborn street. ja13-d153-3t

STRAYED OR STOLEN—On the 12th inst., from Home Clark street, near the Cemetery, a bay horse, white face, and four white feet, one white hind leg, with a French sleigh, Bone colored paint, one red blanket, one old quilt, and one piece of carpet. The finder in returning the same to 136 Milwaukee avenue, will be liberally rewarded. ja13-d85-3t

STRAYED—From barn on Wabash avenue, on Friday morning, a dark bay Pony, had on a gray halter, he is blind, and supposed to be thirty years old. Whoever will return him to 179 South Water street, room No. 4, will be suitably rewarded. ja12-d36-3t

To Rent.

TO RENT—A new brick house on Wabash avenue, near North street, with thirteen rooms and all modern conveniences. Apply to EDWIN HUNT, 94 Lake street. ja14-d166-3t

TO RENT—A new furnished house, ten rooms, water, gas, bath, and in a most desirable neighborhood on the North Side. Possession immediately to a desirable party—a pleasant and cheap home. Address, for three days, P. O. Box 856. ja11-d1-7-3t

TO RENT—Two or more rooms with the privilege of a furnished parlor, with or without board. Rent of three rooms $15 per month. None but respectable parties need apply. Apply on the corner of Cottage Grove avenue and Twenty-Third street, of E. ELDON. ja14-d135-3t

TO RENT—On Randolph street, between Clark and Dearborn streets, two suits of three rooms each; also several suits of two rooms each, furnished with water closets and wash bowls, suitable for Offices or sleeping rooms, Also a hall, suitable for Odd Fellows, or Free and Accepted Masons. Also a high BASEMENT, 40x75, with large hue, suitable for manufacturing purposes. Also a STORE on State street near Harrison. Good stand for grocery business. GEO. A. SEAVERNS, No. 2 Wheeler's Building, southeast corner of Clark and South Water street. ja13-d25-6t

TO RENT—15 Fourth avenue a medium sized Brick Dwelling House with all modern improvements. Hot and cold water throughout the house, etc., etc. Apply to AYERS & THOMAS, corner Madison and Dearborn streets. ja13-d50-6t

TO RENT—Banking Office on Clark street. The good will and lease of one of the best Banking Offices in the city, with a large vault, (situated in the most prominent part of Clark street) for sale. Address Box 3112 Chicago Post Office. ja13-d17-3t

TO RENT—House to rent and furniture for sale. House situated on one of the finest avenues on the South Side—lease, all the modern improvements and rent moderate. House furnished in good style and all ready to commence housekeeping at once. Possession given immediately. At same place a competent man to do chores and take care of horses wanted. For further information inquire of W. H. SAMPSON, House and Land Agent, Room No. 3 Metropolitan Block. ja12-d42-4t

Found.

FOUND—A purse containing a sum of money, which the owner can have by calling any time before 11 A. M. at my house, Thirty-first street, corner of Prairie avenue. S. L. HULL. ja14-d13-1t

TAKEN UP.—On Monday Jan. 11th, 1864, near the North Chicago Rolling Mill, a dark red and white cow, between six and seven years old. The owner can have her by proving property and paying charges. D. H. MUSGOVAN, near the Rolling Mill. ja13-d35-3t

DEAN & SMEAL,
Blank Book Manufacturers
AND
BOOK BINDERS.
Particular attention paid to binding SHEET MUSIC, Old Books, Magazines, etc., bound to order in every style. Those who want first class work done may rely upon being suited at our establishment.
148 LAKE STREET, Up Stairs.
de19-d80-3m

PLUMBING MATERIALS—
Wholesale and Retail.
I have now on hand, and am daily receiving, the best assortment of Plumbing materials, direct from the most celebrated Importers and Manufacturers in the East, which I am offering to the public at reduced prices.
Those parties having work done, will find it to their advantage to call and see my prices, and compare them with what others charge, for the same class of Goods. R. D. McFARLANE, de21-d336-1m 24 Lasalle street.

FOR COUGHS, COLDS AND CONSUMPTION.—The VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM is the most highly approved medicine ever discovered. It HAS STOOD THE TEST OF ALL TIME, having had an unprecedented sale of nearly forty years. It is recommended by our best physicians, our most eminent citizens, the Press, the trade, in fact by all who know it. For certificates, which can be given to almost any extent, see wrappers to each bottle. The proprietors will cheerfully refund the money if not entirely satisfactory. Price 50 cents and $1; the large bottles much the cheapest. Be careful and get the genuine, which is prepared only by REED, CUTLER & CO., Wholesale Druggists, Boston. Sold in Chicago by BURNHAM & SMITH, and de19-d80-3m

CHARCOAL DEPOT,
CORNER OF OHIO & LASALLE-STS.
The only business of the kind in Chicago. Orders will be promptly attended to at the Depot, corner of Ohio and Lasalle sts. GEORGE OBERLE & CO. ja13-d105 1m

DISSOLUTION.—The Copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned as Gas Fitters and Plumbers was dissolved on the first (1st) day of January 1864, by mutual consent. The debts of the old firm will be settled by James H. Bassett, who will continue the business at the old stand, 24 Monroe street. S. LIVINGSTON, JAMES H. BASSETT. ja12-d10-3t

ASTHMA CURED—Relief guaranteed in ten minutes, and a permanent cure effected by the use of "Upham's Asthma Cure." Cases of from ten to twenty years' standing yield at once to its influence. Price $1. Sent post-paid to any address by S. C. UPHAM, 25 South Eighth street, Philadelphia, Pa. Circulars sent free. ja1-d77-1m

SUPREME COURT OF ILLINOIS, OTTAWA—UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT, CHICAGO.—The undersigned will practice in the above Courts regularly. All business entrusted to him will be promptly attended to. E. N. WEST, Attorney at Law, Peoria, Illinois. de9-d35-4m

Wanted.

WANTED—A good business man with from $3,000 to $10,000 to join a party who have a good business in a good location, with large sale, and in which there will be no competition. Any one meaning business. Address, for interview, Post Office Box 173, Chicago. ja14-d181-3t

WANTED—Board for a Gentleman, wife, and daughter, 10 years old, furnished and comfortable, but not expensive, at the South Side, in a pleasant location. [illegible] Tribune office. ja14-d185-3t

WANTED—A Girl to do housework in a small family. Must understand cooking. Apply for two days at 384 Lake street.

WANTED—A Carrier for a Route in the West Division. Requires about four hours to deliver. Will be paid by the week. Apply at the Tribune office this noon. ja14-d185-3t

WANTED—I want some Sign Painting done, and wish to pay for it with one of Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College Scholarships. Address P. O. Drawer 5367. ja14-d186-3t

WANTED.—Hand Loom. Every farmer to know that Lamb's Self Acting Hand Loom is an article he wants to make and save money with. The turning of an easy crank by a man, woman or boy, does the whole business of weaving 12 to 30 yards in a day. For sale by county rights. Agents wanted. [illegible] BRANSON & ELLIOT, Chicago, Ill. ja14-d165-3t

WANTED—A Protestant woman to do Cooking and general Housework. Also a girl who can sew neatly and attend to a child. Must be willing to go to Evanston, twelve miles out on the railroad. Apply at 60 South Wells street. ja14-d80-3t

WANTED—A Good Girl that is competent to do general house work. Apply at 44 South Morgan street. ja13-d138-3t

WANTED—A man who has a good knowledge of business and $2,000 in money, wishes to join with some one who has capital and experience, in some safe paying business. Address Post Office Box 1646. ja13-d131-3t

WANTED.—A Physician, a young man, married, a regular graduate of one of the first American Literary Colleges, and of a regular Medical College, having practiced in this city a year, wishes to locate in some thriving country town, either as an old Physician at a certain salary, or alone, where the prospects for business are good. Best city references given. Address "M. D," Tribune office. ja13-d128-3t

WANTED—Board by a married couple in a private family on the South Side. Terms must be moderate. Address "T. M.," Post Office, Chicago. ja13-d128-3t

WANTED—To rent a furnished house with all the modern improvements, gas, water, bath, &c.—twelve splendid rooms all well furnished, situated on Wabash avenue, five minutes walk from the Post Office. Address Box [illegible]. Good references required. ja13-d118-3t

WANTED—By a young married man of steady habits, a situation. Is a good penman. Has some knowledge of book-keeping, and is a good city experience, having lived some eight years in this city. A permanent place more of an object than a large salary. Good references furnished. Address "CARL," Post Office Box 2402, stating terms and requirements. ja13-d115-3t

WANTED—By a soldier's wife, a home where she can pay her board by sewing. Has a machine. Also a place where she can teach the piano and guitar, or care for children. Unexceptionable references given and required. For further particulars address, for three days, Mrs. ESTHER GREENWOOD, Chicago, Ill. ja13-d118-3t

WANTED—Boiler and Engine. An eight horse power engine and boiler, portable or stationary, upright or horizontal, to run three steam pressure. Address W. S. LINGLE, Lafayette, Indiana, stating lowest cash price. ja13-d115-3t

WANTED—Immediately, a good cook, male or female. Apply at 229 Randolph street. Only those with good references need apply. ja13-d[illegible]

WANTED—By a young man of steady habits, with some business practice, a situation as Assistant Book-keeper or as Shipping Clerk preferred, but would accept of a job of any description of business for a few months at least. For further particulars address Post Office Box 3118. HOUSTAIN, Quincy, Chicago, Ill. ja13-d121-3t

WANTED—A situation as housekeeper. Would object going to the country, and would prefer to keep house for one or two single gentlemen living alone. Address MINNIE PRENTICE, Post Office Box 3156. ja13-d91-1t

WANTED—A young man possessing good abilities, and willing to commence on a moderate salary, desires a situation in some wholesale house as Salesman. Would prefer the crockery business. Satisfactory references given. Further address "J B L," Tribune office. ja13-d98-3t

WANTED—$2 to $10 per day can be made by any person, male or female, possessed of ordinary energy, by manufacturing and selling an article that costs but little. One person will save $5 to $15 per year in any family. $1.50 worth can be made in ten minutes, at a cost of 15 cents. Full instructions given on receipt of $1.00, and specimen of article sent on receipt of twenty-five cents. Send stamp for circular. Address C. L. STEARNS, Box 4156, Chicago. ja13-d85-3t

WANTED.—A good girl who wishes to do general house work can get a good place, with good pay, by calling at the third house south of Twenty-third street, on Indiana avenue. Four in the family. ja13-d85-3t

WANTED—By two respectable French girls situations—one to do chamber work and the other to do washing, cooking and ironing. Apply at 146 Fourth avenue, between Harrison and Polk streets. ja13-d61-3t

WANTED—A Situation by a young man in some Bank or Banking House. Has had five years experience as Teller. Good references given as to ability, etc. Address "J G," Box 1783, Cincinnati, Ohio. ja12-d61-3t

WANTED—In a Wholesale Grocery House an experienced Salesman and Shipping Clerk—American or German. None other need apply. Address P. O. Drawer 6384. ja13-d78-3t

WANTED.—Volunteers who will be paid the largest bounty. The undersigned will recruit for the 24th Regiment Illinois Volunteers, which regiment is commanded by experienced officers, and has earned great renown. $302 will be paid to new recruits and $402 to veterans, of which $125 will be paid cash on being mustered into service. Call at Oelendorf's Saloon, No. 115 Randolph street, or at Roehl's Saloon, corner of Clark and [illegible] streets. G. FREYSLEBEN, Captain and Recruiting Officer. ja13-d61-3t

WANTED.—A situation as Clerk or Driving for a Grocery Store by a young man who has been several years at the business, or taking horses for a private family and can be well recommended. Generally useful in any capacity would have no objections to the country. Best city references given. Address P. C. N., Tribune Office. ja13-d50-3t

WANTED.—A situation as Salesman in an Agricultural, Hardware or Seed Store, by a young man of experience. Can come well recommended. Address D. W. F., Tribune Office. ja13-d61-3t

WANTED—To Purchase one or more sections of land in Illinois, Iowa, or any one of the Northwestern States, for cash, if the price is very low, being wanted for trading purposes. Address, K. B. P., room 60, Leggett's Hotel, New York City. ja13-d52-3t

WANTED.—Employment. $75 a month. Agents wanted to sell Sewing Machines. We will give a commission on all Machines sold, or employ agents who will work for the above wages and all expenses paid. For particulars address BOYLAN & CO., Gen. Agents, Detroit, Mich. ja12-d96-3t

WANTED—Active, energetic men to canvass for popular selling works—sold only by subscription. Employment permanent and lucrative. Apply at 128 South Clark street. JOHNSON, FRY & CO. ja12-d[illegible]

WANTED—Agents. $50 per month, and all expenses paid, or allow a liberal commission for selling the LITTLE GIANT SEWING MACHINE. Retail price $15. We have agents whose commissions average over $200 a month. Particulars sent free. Send for a circular. W. O. JONES, Agent, P. O. Drawer 3850 Chicago. ja12-d85-10t

WANTED—At 173 West Adams street a Girl who is a good Cook, Ironer and Washer. None need apply with reference. Good wages will be paid. ja12-d81-3t

WANTED—A young man of reliable and trustworthy confidence who has a few hours to spare every day, wishes to employ them in posting or balancing merchants or traders' books, in making out or collecting accounts, or any other kind of general office work. Terms exceedingly moderate, and the best city references as to character and ability. Address Box 4341, Chicago, Ill. ja12-d[illegible]

WANTED—Immediately, five Coppersmiths at Fullager & Smeath's Copper Shop. Good wages paid. Corner of Randolph and Desplaines streets, West side, opposite West Market. ja12-d14-7t

WANTED—Agents. Good canvassers are making $150 a month in selling MITCHELL'S NEW GENERAL ATLAS and STERLING'S EIGHTY YEARS' PROGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES. Apply to J. S. HIDDEN, General Western Agent, No. 7 Methodist Church Block. P. O. Box 2281. ja12-d84-3t

WANTED.—100 Carpenters wanted at Wright's Grove, to build Barracks. Wages, $2 per day. Apply at the Grove. HENNEY & CAMPBELL.

WANTED—Information. If Mr. JAMES R. SMITH, who formerly lived on Palmer's Addition, in Milwaukee, Wis., will apply to E. D. Cogswell, 124 South Water street, he will hear of something to his advantage. ja13-d60-3t

WANTED—A situation as Housekeeper, by a widow who feels competent to educate and manage a family of children. Salary not so much an object as an agreeable home. Unexceptionable city references given. Address Mrs. JAMES, Chicago Post Office. ja12-d73-1w

WANTED—In a small family, an experienced cook, washer and ironer at 160 Wabash avenue. References required. ja12-d81-3t

WANTED—And no humbug! A man from NEARLY EVERY PLACE, to make two or three hundred dollars a year without delaying other business. Also, gentlemen wishing to change their business, can make four or five thousand dollars a year. Call at Room 1, up stairs, 113 Clark street, or send ten cents to Post Office Box 5463, Chicago, Ill. ja13-d80-3t

WANTED—To rent a store on on Lake street, between Lasalle and State sts, or on South Clark street, between Lake and Washington streets, by a prompt paying tenant. Possession wanted the first of April. The best of city references given. Address "C. S.," P. O. Box 308. ja13-d28-3t

WANTED—Correspondence. Two young men in the service of our country do wish to correspond with all the young ladies from the age of fifteen to twenty-three, in the United States. Object—to pass away the monotony of camp life. Photographs exchanged. Address WILL CHESTER and FRANK MEAD, Headquarters 1st Brigade, 1st Division, 4th Army Corps, Bridgeport, Ala. ja12-d87-3t

WANTED—One Agent in each County in Illinois and Wisconsin, to sell SCHONBERG'S STANDARD ATLAS OF THE WORLD. Printed on heavy paper, Imperial Quarto, 84 pages, Maps, all finely colored, and handsomely bound. Price $5. THE CHEAPEST ATLAS IN THE WORLD, like the new Territories, Arizona, Idaho and Dacotah, and West Virginia. Sole right to Counties given to Agents. Price to agents sent on receipt of stamp, by R. R. LANDON, Agent for the Northwest, 86 Lake street, Chicago, Ill. ja12-d78-3t

WANTED—Correspondence. A young artilleryman from the shores of Lake Michigan, who has been in the service of his country since the little town of Chicago, solicits a correspondence with one or more of Illinois' bright eyed, rosy cheeked, fair haired daughters, with a view to improvement, amusement, and perhaps matrimony in the end; also having in view the legitimate duty of the lovely girls at home, in preserving from annihilation the social affections in the hearts of the bonnie boys in the field. Address, with a real name and full personal description, ALBERT MOORE, Chattanooga, Tenn. All correspondence treated confidentially and photographs exchanged. ja13-d79-1w

WANTED—Agents. $100 per month is now being made by good Canvassers selling the new and splendid Steel Engraving of "ABRAHAM LINCOLN." Also, Steel Engraving of Stephen A. Douglas. Price, 50 cents each, or sent free to any part of the country, by R. R. LANDON, Agent, 86 Lake street, opposite Tremont House, Chicago. de21-d81-1m

WANTED.—$75 a Month.—I want to hire Agents in every county at $75 a month, expenses paid, to sell my new cheap Family Sewing Machines. Address S. MADISON, Alfred, Maine. de6-d80-3m

ORIGINAL POETRY, ESSAYS and other Compositions and Letters of all kinds written, and information on Literary, Political and Miscellaneous subjects, furnished by addressing Post Office Box 3404, Chicago. Poetry, $1 for 12 lines; Prose, 50 cents a page; Literary aid other information, $1 a page. ja12-d75-3t

Helmbold's Extract Buchu.

TO THE PUBLIC.

TO THE PUBLIC.
TO THE PUBLIC.
[repeated]

In the year 1848, the writer of this article embarked in the drug business in the city of Philadelphia, where he has been engaged now over sixteen years in the manufacture of the Highly Concentrated preparations of various descriptions. But for the last ten years most of his time has been employed in the manufacture of the various solid and fluid extracts.

Most prominent among those to which he desires to call the particular attention of the faculty, Druggists and the public, are the Highly Concentrated Fluid Extract Buchu, and Highly Concentrated Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla.

Both of these are prepared on purely scientific principles (in vacuo), and embody the full strength of the various ingredients entering into their composition. The medicine requires considerable care in the preparation, and the employment of different menstrua in successive operations to take up the extractive matter, and in consequence are most frequently imperfectly made by inexperienced hands, or adulterated, if not rendered totally inert, by the injudicious and unskillful management of those unacquainted with pharmaceutical preparations.

My Extract Buchu upon inspection, will be found to be of the odor, color and taste of the plant of that name, and not a dark, glutinous preparation. A ready and conclusive test will be a comparison of its properties with those set forth in the United States Dispensatory.

The Extract Sarsaparilla is far superior to any preparation that has ever come to my notice as a blood purifying agent. A table-spoonful of the Extract Sarsaparilla added to a pint of water is fully equal to the celebrated Lisbon Diet Drink, and is especially adapted to the delicate constitutions of both sexes and all ages.

One bottle is fully equal in strength to one gallon of the syrup or decoction as usually made, and has very strongly recommended throughout the country been adopted in making their syrups of the same.

I desire in this connection to make a plain statement of facts, being prompted to do so—

First.—By a consideration of the welfare of suffering humanity.

Second.—Because I do not wish my articles classified as nostrums or patent medicines, many of which are made up by persons too ignorant to read a physician's simplest prescription, much less to manufacture pharmaceutical preparations.

These persons advertise. This I am compelled to do to bring my name before the public, conscientiously believing that I have the most valuable articles that were ever advertised. They have been advertised over ten years, commencing in a small way, and have been increased by their reputation, and their popularity has extended to all parts of the United States and widely throughout foreign countries.

As before remarked, I, in common with the manufacturers of patent medicines, advertise my medicines. But how are they used? And yet there are many persons who will continue to think that merit in the article is not essential to success.

My course in many particulars has been quite different from that of any others. With over 20,000 unsolicited certificates and recommendatory letters from all sections, many of which are from the highest sources, including eminent physicians, clergymen, statesmen, &c. I have not been in the habit of resorting to their publication in the newspapers. I do not do this for the reason that, as my articles rank as standard remedies, they do not need to be propped up by certificates. I may, however, without too much deviation from my plan, insert a few as specimens, and select by chance from the great number at hand. Read the following certificate of a cure of over twenty years' standing:

LEWISTON, Pa., Jan. 14th, 1857.

H. T. HELMBOLD—

DEAR SIR—I have been troubled with an affection of the bladder and kidneys for over twenty years. I have tried physicians in vain, and at last concluded to give your genuine Preparation a trial, as I had heard it so highly spoken of. I have used three bottles, and have obtained more relief from its effects and feel much better than I have for twenty years previous. I have the greatest faith in its virtues and curative powers, and shall do all in my power to make it known to the afflicted. Hoping this may prove advantageous to you in assisting you to introduce the medicine, I am truly yours, M. C. McCORMICK.

LEWISTON, Pa., Aug. 24th, 1857.

H. T. HELMBOLD, Esq.:

I am happy to inform you that after the use of your Medicine a cure has been effected, and I consider it a cure and will be spread as far as my word may reach, and I believe to my grave and it is not been for [illegible] your obedient servant, M. C. McCORMICK.

This gentleman offers the following reference attesting the facts of the case:

Hon. WM. BIGLER, Ex-Governor Pennsylvania.
Hon. THOS. B. FLORENCE, Philadelphia.
Hon. J. C. KNOX, Attorney-General, Harrisburg, Pa.
Hon. J. S. BLACK, U. S. Attorney-General, Washington.
Hon. D. R. PORTER, Ex-Governor Pa.
Hon. R. C. GRIER, Judge U. S. Court.
Hon. JOHN BIGLER, Ex-Governor California.

Of the whole number treated, as shown by our certificates, [illegible] were for diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel and Dropsical Swellings. The average amount of medicine consumed, as per certificates, is seven bottles—the average cost of cure $7. [illegible] Of the balance [illegible] were females; 24 children, and the balance males. [illegible] were treated for diseases arising from excesses, Habits of Dissipation, excessive indulgences, etc., with various symptoms, among which will be found—indisposition to exertion, weak nerves, dimness of vision, night sweats, pallid countenance, great debility, hot hands, dry skin, loss of memory, horror of disease, &c. These symptoms, if allowed to continue, would undoubtedly result in epileptic fits, insanity or consumption. How many thousands of the youth have died of these causes. Visit our insane asylums, and prisons, and see the sad effects they produce. Out of these [illegible] there were [illegible] males [illegible] females. The sex of the remaining number was not stated in the letters. The average term of suffering was over two years, and 24 years average amount of medicine consumed [illegible] bottles. In respect to ailments peculiar to women [illegible] for scrofula, [illegible] Rheum, Scald Head, Ulceration of the Throat and Legs, Pains and swellings of the Bones. [illegible] Pimples on the face, and eruptions of the skin.

[illegible] were treated for diseases of the blood arising from habits of dissipation. Of this number [illegible] were treated previously by other means. This class of diseases a secret nature, in all their stages. In this class of complaints you are not modestly referred to their certificates, which [illegible] that the small number [illegible] who suffered [illegible] were cured [illegible]. Average duration of the disease [illegible] years and 7 months, average amount of medicine consumed [illegible] bottles.

The above statistics are taken from a diary kept expressly for the purpose, and with great care.

The proprietor, in publishing this statement, hopes that his motives may be appreciated. He is well aware that many persons consider five or ten dollars expensive for any kind of medicine; if we look at the vast amounts of money spent on trashy medicines, and in which no one was cured, we see [illegible] dissipation, and think nothing of it. Such forget

CAUTION

That good health Is true wealth.

Let us look at the matter for a moment. There are astringents, purgatives, narcotics, poisons, diuretics, blood purifiers, &c. There is no contradicting the following facts:

A poison for one is a poison for all.
A narcotic for one is a narcotic for all.
A diuretic for one is a diuretic for all.
A purgative for one is a purgative for all.
A blood purifier for one is a blood purifier for all.

With this difference only, that some constitutions require more than others.

The Extract Sarsaparilla will answer in all cases, and will accomplish as much as any other purifier. I will gladly pay $5,000 for a better article.

My Extract Buchu is a Diuretic and will act as such, accomplishing as much as any other. I will gladly pay $5,000 for a better article. Both are vegetable preparations, pleasant in taste and odor, and safe, and are taken by men, women and children. Explicit directions accompany the medicine.

To the foregoing I would say, in conclusion, that I have had much to contend with, the objects being chiefly of this description. The expense in preparing my articles is such that I could not afford to commission them as patent medicine manufacturers do, but have been compelled to sell for cash.

Consequently, I have lost much by unprincipled dealers and conniving to dispose of their own or other articles on the reputation of mine. The merit of my preparations has, however, quietly pushed them into favor; but you still need to exercise care to obtain my true preparations.

Ask for HELMBOLD'S Preparations:

EXTRACT BUCHU. (repeated)

EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA. (repeated)

AND
AND
AND

IMPROVED ROSE WASH. (repeated)

Take no other. The patronage of the public is particularly solicited by Your obedient servant,

H. T. HELMBOLD, CHEMIST.

PRINCIPAL DEPOTS,
PRINCIPAL DEPOTS,
PRINCIPAL DEPOTS,

Helmbold's Drug and Chemical Warehouse,
Helmbold's Drug and Chemical Warehouse,
Helmbold's Drug and Chemical Warehouse,

594 Broadway, New York,
594 Broadway, New York,
594 Broadway, New York,

AND

HELMBOLD'S MEDICAL DEPOT,
HELMBOLD'S MEDICAL DEPOT,
HELMBOLD'S MEDICAL DEPOT,

104 South Tenth Street, Philadelphia,
104 South Tenth Street, Philadelphia,
104 South Tenth Street, Philadelphia,

SOLD BY

LORD & SMITH,

Wholesale Druggists, 23 Lake Street.

And by all Druggists everywhere. [illegible]

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
On Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Doors open at 7 o'clock, curtain rises at 7½ o'clock.
Last night but two of the accomplished actress
MISS LAURA KEENE,
MR. LEVICK AND MR. PETERS.
THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 14th, will be presented the celebrated Drama, entitled
THE WIVES OF IRELAND,
OR, THE FOSTER BROTHERS.
Mrs. Barnaby Bleukensop .... Miss Laura Keene
Shane Maginnis .... Mr. Levick
Barnaby Bleukensop .... Mr. Peters
Assisted by the entire company.
To conclude with the favorite Farce of
SMITHS AND BROWNS.
Mr. Somerton .... Mr. Lovick
Mr. Smith .... Mr. Peters
FRIDAY—Benefit of Miss Laura Keene.
In reply to numerous requests the Manager announces that Miss Laura Keene will appear as RACHEL THE REAPER on Saturday afternoon.

WASHINGTON SKATING PARK.
ICE IN SPLENDID CONDITION.
Go in the AFTERNOON and avoid the crowd in the evening.
Band in Attendance Afternoon and Evening.
ja11-d165-5t

OGDEN SKATING PARK!
Grand Carnival
THIS
Thursday Evening, Jan. 14, 1864.
THE
EARTHQUAKES
WILL BE THERE.
Good Ice. Good Music, and a Good Time Generally May be Expected.
ja14-d185-1t

A VOICE FROM THE SOUTH!
Vicksburg Within the Rebel Lines.
AT BRYAN HALL
On Thursday and Saturday Evenings, January 21st and 23d.
A. S. STONE, the Paroled Vicksburg Prisoner, a Northerner by Birth, but for several years a resident of the extreme South, and who for his devotion to the old flag was IMPRISONED IN MEMPHIS, and compelled to join the Rebel Army to save his life, and who was inside the fortifications during the REMARKABLE 49 DAYS OF THE SIEGE, will address the citizens of Chicago on the above named night at Bryan Hall.
Ladies and gentlemen are respectfully requested to attend. Lecture free. The Second Lecture relating particularly to the Siege of Vicksburg.
ja14-d161-6t

VARIETIES.
115 & 117 Dearborn street.
C. M. CHADWICK .... Sole Lessee and Proprietor.
GEO. F. McDONALD .... Stage Manager.
BRILLIANT SUCCESS
OF
TONY PASTOR.
Crowded Houses.
MAMMOTH COMPANY
☞ See Programme.
SCALE OF PRICES:
Pit .... [illegible]
Dress Circle and Parquette .... [illegible]
Private Boxes .... [illegible]
Single Seats in Private Boxes .... [illegible]
ja10-c—1w

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
Washington street, between Clark and Dearborn.
ARLINGTON, KELLY, LEON & DONNIKER'S
MINSTRELS.
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 11th, and every evening during the week, NEW YEAR'S CALLS; Arlington in his great character of Peter Day; Kelly as Skyer; Leon as Lucinda; Price as Mr. Day; Jones in a Barbarous Affair; Donniker in his Original Ballads and the Wonder; Old Folks Chicago Hoop Dance. Doors open at 7 o'clock, commencing at 8 P. M. Admission 25 cents; Seats secured through the day 50 cents. Private Boxes $5.00. F. S. DINGESS, Agent. ja10-1867-1w

ROBINSON & HOWES' CHAMPION CIRCUS.
The warmest and most comfortable place ever erected in Chicago. EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK AND ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, will be presented the Grand Historical Spectacle of the
Field of the Cloth of Gold;
OR, THE BRIGHT DAYS OF LOUIS XIV.
The most gorgeous pageant of the age.
ROBINSON, BURROWS AND KELLY.
40 performers in every entertainment.
ja10-1—1w

FOURTH ANNUAL BALL OF THE Chicago Iron Moulders Union, at ULRICH'S HALL, corner of Clark and Kinzie streets, FRIDAY EVENING, January 15th, 1864. Tickets $1. Music by the Great Western Band. ja11-d984-5t

PHOENIX HALL, BLOOMINGTON, ILL.
Large, airy and central. [illegible] Scenery. Singers will find this a superior Hall to Concerts. [illegible] WAKEFIELD, THOMPSON & MILLER, Proprietors. no13-d784-3m

Auction Sales.

GILBERT & SAMPSON,
General Auctioneers, 44, 46 & 48 Dearborn st.
LARGE SALE OF RICH FURNITURE,
Curtain Goods, Mirrors, Office Furniture, &c.
AT AUCTION.
ON FRIDAY, Jan. 15, at 10 o'clock A. M., we shall sell at our salesrooms, a large assortment of fine chamber suits, in rosewood, oak and walnut, bedroom bureaus and washstands, French and cottage bedsteads, parlor suits, in rosewood and haircloth, hair cloth tete-a-tetes, sofas, rocking chairs, parlor chairs, extension dining tables, cane seat chairs, spring beds and mattresses, office furniture, &c. Also, a large assortment of curtain goods, French and German plate mirrors, in rosewood and walnut and gold gilt frames.
Also, a variety of household goods.
GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auct'rs. ja14-d61-3t

UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROAD OFFICE, No. [illegible] street, Washington, D. C., December 19, 1863.
Locomotive Engines and Railroad Iron for Sale.
I will sell at public auction, at the Orange and Alexandria Railroad Depot, in Alexandria, Va., on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of January next:
Ten second-hand Locomotive Engines, 5 feet gauge.
About 1,400 tons of old Rails, T and U pattern.
[illegible] Car Wheels.
[illegible] Car Axles.
[illegible] Wrought Scrap Iron.
[illegible] Cast.
A lot of Steel Springs, Sheet Iron, etc.
Sale to commence at 10 A. M.
H. L. ROBINSON, Captain and A. Q. M. de23-d19-21t

Real Estate for Sale.

FOR SALE—Valuable Water Lot suitable for a Packing House or Manufacturing purpose on the South Branch near Crane & Co.'s Packing House. Lot by [illegible] feet. Also, [illegible] North Clark street, near Sheffield's [illegible] feet. Also Houses and Lots, Building Lots, Farms and Illinois Lands. SAMUEL A. SARGENT, Real Estate Agent, No. 4 Metropolitan Block. ja13-d76-3t

FOR SALE—Desirable Residence Property. 3 first class lots on Michigan Avenue, north of Twelfth street; 100 feet on Calumet avenue, near Ringgold street; 200 feet on Prairie avenue, near Ringgold street; 25 lots on Wabash avenue, near Fourteenth street or Liberty street known as the Sherman and Harrington Tract. Also, desirable property, 30 very choice lots in Lincoln Park. House and lot on Michigan avenue. House and lot on Wabash avenue. House and lot on Buchanan Becker. House and lots on Park avenue, near [illegible]. Apply to A. J. AVERELL, Real Estate Broker, 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—Good Business Property. Two story stores on South Water street, near Wabash avenue. Also, lot on North Water street, near Clark [illegible]. Apply to A. J. AVERELL, Real Estate Agent, 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE.—Lots for sale very cheap. Ten lots on the northeast corner of Tyler and Locust streets, Block 22, Canal Trustees' Subdivision of Section 17, Township [illegible]. For sale in one or more lots, for [illegible] cash and the balance in one and two years. Apply to the owner. [illegible] born street.

FOR SALE—A Farm of [illegible] acres—80 acres of timber and [illegible] of rolling prairie under good cultivation, [illegible] New frame house [illegible]. Located in [illegible] two miles from Wayne Station, [illegible] and thirty miles from Chicago. [illegible] Address M. KIRSHAW, Wayne Station, [illegible].

VINELAND — Lands — To All wanting Farms.—Large and thriving settlement, mild and healthful climate, 30 miles south of Philadelphia by railroad. Rich soil, produces large crops, [illegible] from $15 to $20 per acre, payable within four years. Good business openings for manufactories and others: churches, schools and good society. It is now the most improving place East or West. [illegible] been settled there the past [illegible] Full information [illegible] Address CHAS. K. LANDIS, [illegible] Post Office, Cumberland county, New Jersey. From report of Solon Robinson, Agricultural Editor Tribune: It is one of the most extensive fertile tracts, in an almost level position and suitable condition for pleasant farming, that we know of this side of the Western prairies.

Boarding.

BOARDING—And rooms suitable for a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, can be had at [illegible] Washington street, in a private family. A few day boarders can also be accommodated. ja13-[illegible]

BOARDING.—To rent with board one unfurnished front room, suitable for a gentleman and lady, or two single gentlemen, at [illegible] Wabash avenue, southeast corner of Madison street. ja11-d55-5t

BOARDING.—Furnished rooms with board on Wabash avenue. Address [illegible] Office Box 213.

BOARDING.—A nice front room to let with board. [illegible] now in the house can be bought if desired. Apply at [illegible].

BOARDING.—Music Teachers. An accomplished musician wishes to board in a private family, not very far from the city, where the services of the lady will be taken in payment of board. [illegible] Address "MUSIC," Post Office Box [illegible]. ja13-d61-3t

$60 A MONTH—We want Agents at $60 a month, expenses paid, to sell our Everlasting Pencils, Oriental Burners, and thirteen other new articles. [illegible] SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Maine. [illegible]

CHICAGO TRIBUNE,
DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY,
Office No. 51 Clark Street.
TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE:

Daily, delivered in city, per year	$10.00
Daily, per week	20
Daily, to mail subscribers, per year	9.00
Daily, to mail subscribers, per 6 months	5.00
Tri-Weekly, per year	5.00
Weekly, single subscribers, (6 mo's $1.00)	2.00
4 copies	7.00
8 copies	13.00
20 copies, and 1 to getter up of club	30.00

☞ Money in Registered Letters may be sent at our risk.

☞ The remittance for clubs must, in all cases, be made at one time.

☞ There will be no deviation from the foregoing scale of rates.

Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 14, 1864.

THE NEW SUPREME JUDGE.

Our Springfield dispatches of yesterday announced the resignation of Supreme Justice Caton, and the appointment of Mr. Beckwith of this city to fill the vacancy thus created for the unexpired term. Judge Caton was elected on the first Monday in June, 1855, for the period of *nine years*. His term of office consequently expires on the first Monday of June next, when a successor must be elected for the district for the nine ensuing years ending June, 1873.

Judge Caton has been disposed to resign for some time past, but only on condition that the vacancy should be filled by a Democrat. He was opposed to having the Governor appoint a Republican in his place, notwithstanding the district which he represented is Republican by more than thirty thousand majority. In this aspect of the matter the Governor can hardly be blamed for filling the vacancy on the bench with a political opponent. Mr. Beckwith is an able lawyer, and will make as satisfactory a Judge as his predecessor; and if the unexpired six months of Judge Caton's time is to be filled by a political opponent, we would as soon see him have it as any other "Democrat" in the district. All the Judges of the Supreme Court of Illinois are opposed to the Administration majority party. This can be in part rectified on the first Monday of next June by the election of a sound and talented Republican Union lawyer for Judge of the Northern District for the ensuing nine years. When the Union State Convention is held next Spring, the delegates from the thirty-five Northern counties can nominate a candidate for Supreme Judge. The district is composed of the following counties: Henderson, Warren, Knox, Peoria, Tazewell, Woodford, McLean, Livingston, Iroquois, Will, Grundy, Kendall, LaSalle, Putnam, Marshall, Stark, Bureau, Henry, Mercer, Rock Island, Whiteside, Lee, Carroll, Jo Daviess, Stephenson, Winnebago, Ogle, DeKalb, Boone, Kane, McHenry, Lake, DuPage and Cook.

THE HERALD AND GENERAL McCLELLAN.

The Chicago *Tribune* is dreadfully exercised because we do not support General McClellan for the next Presidency. We have three very good reasons for not supporting McClellan. In the first place, we do not want to support him at present; and we always do as we please. In the second place, the Abolitionists would like to have us support him; and we always do what the Abolitionists dislike. In the third place, we are now supporting General Grant, who will be elected; and there cannot be two Presidents of the United States at the same time. Now that these questions are satisfactorily answered, will the *Tribune* inform us why it does not support McClellan?—*N. Y. Herald.*

The *Herald* must be run into a pretty close corner when it can give no better reasons than those for its treacherous abandonment of Gen. McClellan. To treachery it adds ingratitude—the basest of crimes. To McClellan's favor the *Herald* was indebted for the exclusion of all other journals from the Potomac army for eighteen months and a monopoly of circulation of its issues. McClellan fully adopted the copperhead policies advocated by the *Satanic*, and his staff divided their time in swearing at the "abolitionists" and reading its effusions. Its correspondents were fed, liquored, sheltered and mounted at the expense of Uncle Sam by the direction of "Head Quarters," and so far as possible a monopoly of army news was given to them for its columns. In return for all these substantial favors the *Herald* dubbed the "grave-digger of Chickahominy" the "Young Napoleon." It lavished upon him all the epithets of adulation and puffery, of fulsome praise with which it is now be-slavering Gen. Grant. Little Mac. was the man for President. He was the giant intellect of the age. He was the General to end the rebellion and pilot the Ship of State into the harbor of safety and port of peace. Who forgets the advice of the *Satanic* to the Potomac army to march into Washington, throw Congress out of the windows of the Capitol, seize upon the reins of Government, and proclaim McClellan dictator of the Republic after the model of a Mexican revolution? It was not satisfied with bringing him out as its candidate for President; but in its impatience to confer upon him Executive power it could not wait for an election according to the requirements of the Constitution, but wanted to make him on the instant dictator, clothed with more than regal authority. We repeat the question, what has Mac. done to forfeit the smiles and favors of the New York courtesan of the press? Why is this "true lover" jilted so unceremoniously? He has courted the lady most assiduously; indeed he has done but little else for some years past. But now without known cause or warning he has the door slammed in his face.

There is one thing in which the *Herald* is consistent—love of slavery and hatred of freedom. It is by instinct and long practice a copperhead. Its support of the war is the sheerest hypocrisy, and its loyalty is as hollow and thin as an old stove pipe. Since the fall of Sumter to the present time it has railed at every measure adopted for the suppression of the rebellion and at every blow struck at the cause of the war. It has thrown all embarrassments in its power in the way of the effective prosecution of hostilities. All the war policies of the Administration it has assailed with malignant ferocity. In its defence of human bondage it has alone been consistent and persistent from the first.

Why should this Copperhead sheet squat on Gen. Grant—a man who is the antipodes of the *Herald* in every respect. What concord or similitude is there between them? Gen. Grant steadily supports and endorses the war measures of the Administration. He publicly declares that there can be no peace or reconstruction without the abolition of slavery. He endorses the President's Emancipation Proclamation, the confiscation act of Congress, the employment of negroes as soldiers, and the hanging of the rebel leaders. Like Gen. Butler, once a hunker Democrat, he has become a confirmed radical. The progress of the war has imparted to him a true knowledge of the cause of the rebellion, and that cause he would remove.

When the *Herald* declares that his "views and inclinations are sufficiently conservative (i. e. copperhead) for the purpose of an 'independent conservative (i. e. copperhead)' nomination for the Presidency," it grossly slanders him, and we firmly believe that the end it has in view is, to ruin him in the eyes of the patriotic, by indicting upon him its pro-slavery friendship and by nominating him as the candidate of the copperheads. It reasons that a man is judged by the company he keeps, and if it can persuade the public that Gen. Grant companionates with it, and sympathizes with its atrocious sentiments, it well knows that he would be politically a dead man, and militarily would quickly lose the confidence of the army, and respect of the country. To bring about this result, is unquestionably what the *Satanic* seeks to accomplish. Gen. Grant, however, is not the man to be caught in its trap.

The *Herald* desires us to "inform it why the TRIBUNE does not support McClellan?" Because as a General he was a stick-in-the-mud, a do-nothing, always afraid lest he might hurt his dear Southern brethren; because politically he was a disciple of the *Herald*, and was its candidate for President and dictator; because he is a copperhead, and is opposed to the radical war policies of the Government, and is hostile to the best interests of humanity, and the future welfare of his country. Are these sufficient reasons? And in the face of these very reasons, is not the *Herald* acting basely and treacherously towards its protege?

HOW TO TAKE RICHMOND.

If the Government adopts Gen. Butler's plan for the rescue of our starving prisoners from the Richmond tobacco ware-houses, and calls for a liberating army of 100,000 volunteers for that special duty, it can get them with a rush. Let the call be made for 120 day enlistments, no bounty, but liberal pay. The number need not be confined to 100,000, but take all that comes. Let 20,000 old soldiers be mixed in with the volunteers to teach by example, and to steady the new men. Supply this army with an adequate number of batteries of experienced artillerists, and give it a few regiments of veteran cavalry. Let the field officers from majors upwards, be taken from the list of officers who have seen service. These precautions will prevent any Bull Run panics. Let the rescuers rendezvous at Fortress Monroe—making that the base of supplies, and march thence on Richmond up the James River. Our gunboats have possession of that stream to Fort Darling, within twelve miles of Richmond. That far the troops could be conveyed by water. At the [illegible] "On to Richmond" [illegible]

VICKER'S THEATRE.
[illegible] MISS LAURA KEENE.
LEVICK AND MR. PETERS.
THE WIVES OF IRELAND.
THE FOSTER BROTHERS.
Assisted by the entire company.
To conclude with the favorite Farce of
SMITHS AND BROWNS.

WASHINGTON SKATING PARK.
[ICE] IN SPLENDID CONDITION.
Go in the AFTERNOON and avoid the crowd in the evening.
Band in Attendance Afternoon and Evening.

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AT BRYAN HALL,
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S. S. STONE, the Paroled Vicksburg Prisoner, [illegible]

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BRILLIANT SUCCESS
OF
TONY PASTOR.
Crowded Houses.
MAMMOTH COMPANY
See Programme.
SCALE OF PRICES:

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ARLINGTON, KELLY, LEON & DONNIKER'S MINSTRELS.
[illegible]

ROBINSON & HOWES' CHAMPION CIRCUS.
[illegible]
Field of the Cloth of Gold;
OR, THE EIGHT DAYS OF LOUIS XIV.
ROBINSON, BURROWS AND KELLY.

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[illegible]

PHOENIX HALL,
BLOOMINGTON, ILL.
[illegible]

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General Auctioneers, 44, 46 & 48 Dearborn st.
LARGE SALE OF RICH FURNITURE,
Curtain Goods, Mirrors, Office Furniture, &c.
AT AUCTION.
On FRIDAY, Jan. 15, at 10 o'clock A. M. [illegible]
GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auct'rs.

UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROAD OFFICE,
[illegible]
Locomotive Engines and Railroad Iron for Sale.
[illegible]
A. L. ROBINSON, Captain and A. Q. M.

Real Estate for Sale.
FOR SALE—Valuable Water Lot [illegible]
SAMUEL A. SARGENT, Real Estate Agent, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.
FOR SALE—Desirable Residence [illegible]
FOR SALE—Good Business [illegible]
FOR SALE.—Lots for sale very [illegible]
FOR SALE—A Farm of 215 [illegible]
VINELAND — Lands — To all [illegible]

Boarding.
BOARDING—And rooms suitable [illegible]
BOARDING.—To rent with board [illegible]
BOARDING.—Furnished room [illegible]
BOARDING.—A nice suit of [illegible]
BOARDING.—Music Teacher [illegible]
$60 A MONTH.—We want [illegible]

Chicago WEEKLY Tribune.

VOLUME XVII. CHICAGO, THURSDAY, JANUARY 14, 1864. NUMBER 36.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE,
DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY,
Office No. 51 Clark Street.
TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE:
[illegible] ... $10.00
[illegible]
20 copies, and 1 to getter up of club ... 30.00
Money in Registered Letters may be sent at our risk.
The remittance for clubs must, in all cases, be made at one time.
There will be no deviation from the foregoing scale of rates.
Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

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THE HERALD AND GENERAL McCLELLAN.

The Chicago *Tribune* is dreadfully exercised because we do not support General McClellan for the next Presidency. We have three very good reasons for not supporting McClellan. In the first place, we do not want to support him at present; and we always do as we please. In the second place, the Abolitionists would like to have us support him; and we always do what the Abolitionists dislike. In the third place, we are now supporting General Grant, who will be elected; and there cannot be two Presidents of the United States at the same time. Now that these questions are satisfactorily answered, will the *Tribune* inform us why it does not support McClellan?—*N. Y. Herald.*

The *Herald* must be run into a pretty close corner when it can give no better reasons than these for its treacherous abandonment of Gen. McClellan. To treachery it adds ingratitude—the basest of crimes. To McClellan's favor the *Herald* was indebted for the exclusion of all other journals from the Potomac army for eighteen months and a monopoly of circulation of its issues. McClellan fully adopted the copperhead policies advocated by the *Herald*, and his staff divided their time in swearing at the "abolitionists" and reading its effusions. Its correspondents were fed, liquored, sheltered and mounted at the expense of Uncle Sam by the direction of "Head Quarters," and so far as possible a monopoly of army news was given to them for its columns. In return for all these substantial favors the *Herald* dubbed the "grave-digger of Chickahominy" the "Young Napoleon." It lavished upon him all the epithets of adulation and puffery, of fulsome praise with which it is now be-slavering Gen. Grant. Little Mac. was the man for President. His was the giant intellect of the age. He was the General to end the rebellion and pilot the Ship of State into the harbor of safety and port of peace. Who forgets the advice of the *Herald* to the Potomac army to march into Washington, throw Congress out of the windows of the Capitol, seize upon the reins of Government, and proclaim McClellan dictator of the Republic after the model of a Mexican revolution? It was not satisfied with bringing him out as its candidate for President; but in its impatience to confer upon him Executive power it could not wait for an election according to the requirements of the Constitution, but wanted to make him at the instant dictator, clothed with more than regal authority. We repeat the question, what has Mac. done to forfeit the smiles and favors of the New York courtezan of the press? Why is this "true lover" jilted so unceremoniously? He has courted the lady with assiduity; indeed he has done but little else for some years past. But now without known cause or warning he has the door slammed in his face.

There is one thing in which the *Herald* is consistent—love of slavery and hatred of freedom. It is by instinct and long practice a copperhead. Its support of the war is the sheerest hypocrisy, and its loyalty is as hollow and thin as an old stove pipe. Since the fall of Sumter to the present time it has rallied at every measure adopted for the suppression of the rebellion and at every blow struck at the cause of the war. It has thrown all embarrassments in its power in the way of the effective prosecution of hostilities. All the war policies of the Administration it has assailed with malignant ferocity. In its defense of human bondage it has alone been consistent and persistent from the first.

Why should this Copperhead sheet squat on Gen. Grant—a man who is the antipodes of the *Herald* in every respect. What concord or similitude is there between them? Gen. Grant steadily supports and endorses the war measures of the Administration. He publicly declares that there can be no peace or reconstruction without the abolition of slavery. He endorses the President's Emancipation Proclamation, the confiscation act of Congress, the employment of negroes as soldiers, and the hanging of the rebel leaders. Like Gen. Butler, once a hunker Democrat, he has become a confirmed radical. The progress of the war has imparted to him a true knowledge of the cause of the rebellion, and that cause he would remove.

When the *Herald* declares that his "views and inclinations are sufficiently conservative (*i. e.* copperhead) for the purposes of an independent conservative (*i. e.* copperhead) nomination for the Presidency," it grossly slanders him, and we firmly believe that the end it has in view is, to ruin him in the eyes of the patriotic, by indicting upon him its pro-slavery friendship and by nominating him as the candidate of the copperheads. It reasons that a man is judged by the company he keeps, and if it can persuade the public that Gen. Grant companionates with it, and sympathises with its atrocious sentiments, it well knows that he would be politically a dead man, and militarily would quickly lose the confidence of the army, and respect of the country. To bring about this result, he [illegible] that the *Satanic* seeks to accomplish. Gen. Grant, however, is not the man to be caught in its trap.

The *Herald* desires us to "inform it why the *Tribune* does not support McClellan?" Because as a General he was a stick-in-the-mud, a do-nothing, always afraid lest he might hurt his dear Southern brethren; because politically he was a disciple of the *Herald*, and was its candidate for President and dictator; because he is a copperhead, and is opposed to the radical war policies of the Government, and is hostile to the best interests of humanity, and the future welfare of the country. Are these sufficient reasons? And in the face of these very reasons, is not the *Herald* acting basely and treacherously towards its protégé?

HOW TO TAKE RICHMOND.

If the Government adopts Gen. Butler's plan for the rescue of our starving prisoners from the Richmond tobacco ware-houses, and calls for a liberating army of 100,000 volunteers for that special duty, it can get them with a rush. Let the call be made for 120 day enlistments, no bounty, but liberal pay. The number need not be confined to 100,000, but take all that come. Let 50,000 old soldiers be mixed in with the volunteers to teach by example, and to steady the new men. Supply the army with an adequate number of pieces of experienced artillerists, and give it a few regiments of veteran cavalry. Let the field officers from majors upwards, be taken from the list of officers who have seen service. These precautions will prevent any Bull Run panics. Let the rendezvous be at Fortress Monroe—making that the base of operations, and march thence on Richmond up the James River. Our gunboats have possession and the access to Fort Darling, within [illegible] of Richmond. That by the [illegible] supplied by water. At the [illegible] "On to the rescue," Gen. Meade's army should press on Lee. If the latter retreats follow him vigorously to the gates of Richmond. An energetic fire-in-the-rear, added to the great avalanche on the front, cannot fail to capture the rebel capital in short metre. Of course Gen. Grant would not be idle while these movements on the James River were being made. In his plan for the future conduct of the war, he lays down as essential to success a concerted advance of all our armies, to commence at the same moment, in order to prevent the rebels, who hold the inside lines, from shifting supporting columns from one army to another to aid the one attacked.

It may be objected that the rebels, finding Richmond in danger of capture, would remove the prisoners into the interior. But the same rescuing army could push forward to the new place of imprisonment. When Richmond is captured the whole of Virginia can be easily overrun. It is only a step thence to Petersburg. Staunton and Lynchburg would be within easy reach. In short, the fall of Richmond brings with it the conquest of Virginia. The rebel army would be obliged to retreat back into North Carolina, a disaffected State, which can be penetrated anywhere from the coast, which we hold, and is open to invasion from East Tennessee. Meanwhile, Grant's invincible veterans would be crashing down through Georgia, the richest of the Confederate States, and Banks would be moving on Alabama from Mobile as his base of operations. The complete success of these movements would be assured by suddenly throwing into the field below Richmond a fresh army of 120,000 volunteers. The rebels are wholly unable to resist this new attacking force while all our other armies are advancing against them simultaneously. The country will hail Gen. Butler's plan as the true key to a speedy and triumphant termination of the war.

THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

We have at last got into daylight in the matter of exchanging prisoners. Hitherto there have been many doubts and misconceptions as to what the real difficulty was; but through the sifting process of General Butler we know at last where we are and what the matter is.

General Butler's command includes Point Lookout, which is the point of land between the Chesapeake Bay and the Potomac, at their junction. Here is a camp of rebel prisoners numbering about nine thousand. Soon after his appointment, General Butler commenced, with the approbation of the War Department, his endeavors for an exchange. His first move was to visit Point Lookout, and to inquire carefully into the condition and treatment of the prisoners in our hands. He summoned before him six of the Sergeants of the cook houses, and, after the withdrawal of General Marston, commandant of the post, questioned them as to the sufficiency of their rations, their treatment, and contentment generally. The conversation was phonographed—taken down and sworn to by the Sergeants. The purport of it was: That, with trifling exceptions, their food was good and sufficient; as to clothing, they lacked some blankets; but on the whole, the prisoners had little to complain of; and their statement of the amount and kind of provisions given them makes it evident that they are neither starving nor suffering.

Armed with this statement, General Butler took five hundred and twenty of the prisoners, selecting sound men from among those longest in our hands, and sends them, with a courteous letter, including this statement of treatment, under a flag of truce up the James River to City Point, offering them man for man, and officer for officer, for an equal number of our men in their hands. His purpose was to follow this up with another, and another boat load, till he had exchanged for all our men—at least as far as the rebel authorities would go.

In due time the boat returned, bringing five hundred and twenty of the United States captives; the chance so far being too fair and good to be shirked; but with it this dispatch from the high powers of Dixie:

"That they sent these men in exchange for those that had been sent up, but that no more should be sent until we released all in our hands, nor they would do the same, and until we gave up every claim which we had made in behalf of our soldiers then prisoners, consented to sacrifice the colored soldiers we had enlisted, turned over their officers to the cruel punishments imposed by the (pretended) law of the Confederate Congress, and conceded officially that General Butler should be executed immediately upon capture, and that his officers and soldiers should be imprisoned, ironed and hung.

"And lastly, they declined to hold any further communication by flag of truce with the General."

It is true that this is substantially what the country has been told before by Gen. Hitchcock; but we understand it now, without any mistake. We must give all the rebel prisoners in our hands for all of ours in their hands—say 40,000 to 50,000 for 10,000 to 15,000. We must cease to protect the colored soldiers; but allow such as the rebels capture to be shot down or sold into slavery, as shall please the captors. The white officers who command them we must give up to be hung or imprisoned in Southern dungeons for life. And finally, we must give up the "Beast Butler" to their tender mercies, to be roasted alive, or swung in chains, as a holocaust to rebel vengeance, on account of his rigor in treating the infuriated swaggerers of New Orleans what time he gave tutorship to that proud den of rebellion.

Of course the exchange cannot slide smoothly over so big a stone, and will stay as it is till something new turns up. We mistake the temper of the Government or of the country if there is any coming down to such preposterous conditions.

It is telegraphed that all the rebel prisoners in the country are put, or to be put, under the care of General Butler; so that if there is to be any treatment for exchange at all, it must be through him. This would include the prisoners here in Camp Douglas and the camp established at Rock Island, as well as others. The inference seems to be, by some, that all are to be moved off to Point Lookout at once. We could very well spare our portion; but it does not follow, of necessity, that all the rebel prisoners are to be assembled in one place because under the care of one commander. Still, for convenience of handling, or other reasons, it may be true that all are to go into Butler's Department. They could not go into better hands. The *denouement* will be watched with a good deal of interest—not by such as have relatives in the prisons of Dixie alone, nor by the country alone, but by the civilized world. If the rebels had any character in particular, it would be at stake.

The Life of a Veteran Newspaper.

We have already intimated that the N. Y. *Commercial Advertiser* has changed hands. Mr. Hall, in retiring from the paper, gives a very interesting history of its inauguration and progress. Seventy years ago, Noah Webster, the lexicographer, came to New York City and established the *American Minerva*, in defence of Washington's administration, then violently assailed by the partizans of France. With the *Minerva* was connected a semi-weekly paper, the *Herald*, but a few months later these names were changed to the *Commercial Advertiser* and New York *Spectator*.

While Mr. Webster was editor, the paper was published by George Bunce & Co., at 123 Water street. On May 1st, 1796, these publishers were superseded by Hopkins, Webb & Co., who removed the publication office to 40 Pine street. On the 1st of July, 1799, Mr. Webster dissolved partnership with Mr. Hopkins, and published the paper in the name of his nephew, Ebenezer Belden, under the firm of E. Belden & Co., until he retired in favor of Mr. Zachariah Lewis, in 1803. With the change of proprietors the publication office was removed to 80 Wall street.

On the 13th January, 1818, Mr. Lewis announced that he had associated with him Mr. Francis Hall, who had then been with him in the office for about two years. Mr. Lewis continued to occupy the chief editorial chair until April 11, 1820, when he retired in favor of Col. W. L. Stone, at that time editor of the Albany *Daily Advertiser*. The firm was now changed to Francis Hall & Co.

During the ownership of Messrs. Hall & Stone the pages of the *Commercial* were graced by the pens of the brilliant Sands and the erudite and classic Inman. In 1833 Mr. John R. Hall became associated in the management, and in 1841 the *Evening Star*, then rapidly waning, became incorporated with the *Commercial*, on whose lists of subscribers still remain some of the names of its patrons thus transferred. On the death of Col. Stone, his interest was purchased by the then junior partner. In 1851 Mr. F. A. Hall was admitted to the firm, since when no material changes have taken place.

—An Israelite has recently been chosen Mayor of Southampton, England, another is Mayor of Liverpool.

William Makepeace Thackeray.

The last arrival from Europe brings intelligence of the death of Thackeray the novelist.

William Makepeace Thackeray, an English novelist, was born in Calcutta in 1811. Descended from an old family of Yorkshire that has given several rectors and scholars to the church of England, his grandfather was rector of Hadley in Middlesex, and his father was engaged in the civil service of the East India company. He was sent to England in his 7th year, had a view of Napoleon at St. Helena on his way, and was placed at the Charterhouse school in London. From the Charterhouse he went to the university of Cambridge, but did not take his degree; inheriting a fortune of £20,000 on coming of age; chose art for his profession; and travelled and studied for several years in France, Italy, and Germany. In 1830-'31 he lived at Weimar, saw Goethe, purchased Schiller's sword, and delighted in making caricatures for children, some of which he found still preserved on revisiting the place in 1853. Reminiscences of his early art studies are interwoven into his fictions, many of which are illustrated by his own pencil; but he abandoned the project of becoming a professional artist soon after his return to England. His fortune was greatly reduced by losses and unsuccessful speculations, and before his 30th year he had set himself resolutely to literature as his vocation. His progress to general recognition was slow, though from the first he gave signs of his peculiar powers. He is understood to have written for the "Times" while it was edited by Barnes, and was certainly connected with other London journals. He contributed to "Fraser's Magazine," under the pseudonymes of Michael Angelo Titmarsh, and George Fitz-Boodle, Esq., a variety of tales, criticisms, descriptive sketches, and verses, which proved his knowledge of the world, delicate irony, and master of a playful yet vigorous style. In this periodical appeared "The Great Hoggarty Diamond" in 1841, a thoroughly genial satire, with a tone at once of ridicule and of pathos. His earliest separate publications, also under the pseudonyme of "Titmarsh, literary cockney and sketcher," were "the Paris Sketch Book" (2 vols., 1840); "The Second Funeral of Napoleon" and "The Chronicle of the Drum" (1841), the latter being one of his finest metrical pieces; and "The Irish Sketch Book" (2 vols., 1843). None of these attained popularity, though the last has some of the happiest touches both of his pen and pencil. Meantime "Barry Lyndon," one of the best of his short tales, narrating the adventures of an Irish gambler and fortune-hunter, was contributed by Fitz-Boodle to "Fraser." The establishment of "Punch" in 1841 opened to him a new field, and his papers in this periodical speedily acquired peculiar distinction. His first series, under the signature of "The Fat Contributor," were followed by "Jeames's Diary," in which he looks at society from the footman's point of view, and "The Snob Papers," which gave to him an independent reputation as a social satirist, while they added to the success and dignity of "Punch." Many of his contributions were in verse, and showed his dexterous command of rhyme and of ludicrous orthography.

Among the works that will longest preserve his fame as a humorous and satirical writer are Pendennis, Vanity Fair, The Newcomes, The Virginians, and The Adventures of Philip; all widely known to American readers, as having been published in serials and in magazine pages on this side the water. Some of the happiest illustrations of Thackeray's works are by himself. He visited the United States a few years since and won added literary reputation as a lecturer.

The characters of Thackeray are generally described, not by their great qualities or leading habits, but by small peculiarities, affectations, or weaknesses. He shows no more of his personages than might be gathered from intercourse in society, paints men almost entirely in their moments of relaxation, relates their behavior and displays so much of their feelings as their demeanor, actions, and voices can bear witness to. His aim is not to give clues to a character, but to reproduce the image which the whole phenomenon of society has impressed upon his mind. To read him is therefore like meeting and mixing with the individuals inaction like. His field of survey is not very broad, his favorite position being the debatable land between the aristocracy and the middle classes. He knows mankind from dining rooms and drawing rooms, club rooms and country houses. Without any thorough acquaintance with English provincial life, or with the habits and feelings of the lower classes, he has seen a good deal of soldiers, artists, and men of letters, and has a profound knowledge of footmen and men about town. From false states, or from some deeper infirmity, he inclines to give prominence to blots, parade defects, hold up the petty and ignoble sides of all things, and find the comic aspect of wickedness and misery. But the unmistakable irony of his realistic descriptions necessarily implies and suggests an ideal of humanity from which his heroes are deviations; and from this moral antithesis of the actual and ideal springs the peculiar charm of his writings, the mingled gayety and earnestness, sentiment and cynicism, pathos and sarcasm, tenderness and malignity, with which he regards human life.

Death of the Hon. Henry Hubbard.

The Massachusetts papers announce the death of the Hon. Henry Hubbard, which took place at Pittsfield, in that State, on Friday last, at the advanced age of eighty years. He was for many years a prominent member of the Berkshire bar, highly esteemed for his integrity. At one time he conducted a political paper—the *Berkshire County Whig*. He was repeatedly a member of the Massachusetts Legislature, and for three years a member of the Council during the administration of Governor Lincoln. The last public office which he filled was that of commissioner to New Orleans, to inquire in regard to the protection of colored Massachusetts sailors while in that port—an appointment he received under the administration of the late Governor Briggs. Mr. Hubbard has been in declining health for some time. He was for forty-two years a resident of Pittsfield.

Fire at Dowagiac.

A disastrous fire occurred at Dowagiac, Mich., on Saturday last, which destroyed fourteen stores, thereby laying a large portion of the business part of the town in ashes. At the time the conflagration commenced, the weather was intensely cold, the thermometer standing ten degrees below zero. Notwithstanding this, however, the citizens and friends turned out and worked heroically to save the property, but in vain. For about five hours the fire raged with increasing fury, and all efforts to quell it were in vain. The loss is about $30,000. Among the buildings destroyed was the Post Office.

☞ The Evening *Post* remarks that never, probably, in the history of New York, have there been so many people in the city as there are at present. It is well known that, besides an unusual influx of Northern and Western strangers, a vast number of Southern refugees are in town awaiting the conclusion of the war. Altogether it is estimated—though it is impossible to say how correctly—that there are at least one hundred thousand strangers temporarily residing in town. Not only is it next to impossible to find a house to hire, but it is even very difficult to secure ordinary sleeping apartments. All hotel and boarding-house keepers have raised their prices, and yet are daily obliged to turn away applicants for board and lodging.

☞ The Montreal *Transcript* of Saturday says that Justice Smith rendered judgment in the case of Redpath against the American Consul General, Hon. Joshua R. Giddings, on Thursday. The judgment was given at great length, and went to sustain the capias, and, as a consequence, hold the bail—Mr. Harrison Stephens and Mr. Ira Gould—good for the appearance of the defendant, and the damages, should such be given. The affidavits placed on the record by defendant's counsel were ordered to be struck off as irrelevant and calumnious.

MILITARY ENDURANCE.—A writer in the Washington *Chronicle* says that the greatest power of endurance of such hardships as belong to a soldier's life belong to men over thirty-five years of age; that men from eighteen to thirty are ten times on the sick list where those older are only once; that the records of the hospitals around Washington develop the fact that, aside from surgical cases, the patients there under thirty-five are *forty to one* over that age; consequently a sound man of forty, and of temperate habits, will endure more fatigue and hard treatment than one equally sound at the age of twenty.

☞ The telegraph has already announced that Gov. Seymour has removed the Police Commissioners of New York city. The Board however, won't stay removed, and acting under advice of counsel have determined to hold the office and carry on the business as usual until the question shall have been definitely settled by the courts. And Mr. Governor Seymour will bite his nails until that time.

OFFICIAL.

GEN. HOOKER'S REPORT OF THE BATTLE OF LOOKOUT VALLEY.

HEADQUARTERS 11TH AND 12TH ARMY CORPS, OF THE CUMBERLAND, LOOKOUT VALLEY, TENN., Nov. 6, 1863.

Lieut. Col. C. Goddard, Asst. Adj. Gen. Army of the Cumberland:

COLONEL:—I desire to submit the following report of the battle of Wauhatchie, and the operations of my command preliminary to that engagement.

In conformity with orders from the headquarters of the Department, I crossed the Tennessee by the pontoon bridge, at Bridgeport, on the morning of the 26th of October, with the greater portion of the 11th corps under Maj. Gen. Howard, a part of the 2d division of the 12th corps, under Brig. Gen. Geary, one company of the 5th Tennessee cavalry, and a part of a company of the 1st Alabama cavalry, and at once took up my line of march along the railroad, to open and secure it in the direction of Brown's Ferry. A regiment was left to defend the bridge head, when the column had crossed the river, and to take possession of and hold the passes leading to it through raccoon Mountain.

Our route lay along the base of this mountain, until we reached Running Waters, when we followed the direction of that stream, and in the morning descended through the gorge into Lookout Valley. No event attended our first day's march deserving mention, unless it be that the enemy's pickets fell back as we advanced, and the leaving of two more of my regiments—one at Shellmound, with instructions to occupy a pass near Gordon's Mills, and another at Whiteside, to protect the route over the mountains through which we had passed.

After entering Lookout Valley, our general course lay along the creek of that name, until within a mile or more of its mouth, where the Brown's Ferry Road leaves it to the left. This valley is, perhaps, two miles in width, and completely overlooked by the lofty crests of Lookout and Raccoon Mountains. All the movements and disposition of troops are easily descried from the heights of either, while the valley itself affords abundant opportunity for concealment from the observation of those within.

Another prominent feature in Lookout Valley requires mention, to a clear conception of its photography, and a correct understanding of our operations. This is a succession of hills two or three hundred feet high, with precipitous, timbered slopes, and narrow crests, which penetrate three miles up the valley, and divide it, as far as they go, nearly in the centre. There are five or six of them in number, almost isolated, though in a direct line, on the left bank of Lookout Creek, with the railroad passing between the two summits; at the lower extremity of the range and still lower down the valley, the road bears off to Chattanooga, about two miles through these hills, while the road to Brown's Ferry continues along the west base of the Tennessee River. The enemy held possession of these hills, as, indeed, of all the country through which we had passed after crossing at Bridgeport. They had also batteries on Lookout mountain, overlooking them.

On the opposite side of the valley is Raccoon Range, and about three miles up is the gorge through which it leads to what is called Kelley's Ferry, three miles distant. As it was proposed to make this our new line of communications with Chattanooga, my instructions required me, if practicable, to gain possession of, and to hold it. As the gorge debouches into Lookout Valley, the road forks, one leading to Wauhatchie, and up the valley, the other to Chattanooga, and down the valley.

It was known that a portion of Longstreet's command was in the valley, it was presumed in part for convenience in supplying themselves with rations and forage, but mainly for his sharpshooters to annoy our communications on the north side of the Tennessee and to compel our trains to make long detours over execrable roads in their transit from Chattanooga to our depots at Stevenson. From its proximity to the enemy's lines of investment around Chattanooga, and his facilities for detaching heavily from his masses, it was apprehended that the enemy would make unusual efforts to prevent the transfer of its possession, as a failure on our part to establish new communications involved a fact of no less magnitude than the necessity for the early evacuation of Chattanooga, with the abandonment of our artillery and trains.

To return to the column; it pushed on down the valley until arrested by an irregular fire of musketry, proceeding from the central ridge before described. As it was densely covered with forest, we had no means of ascertaining the number of the enemy, except by feeling. Howard's corps being in the advance, he was directed to throw a brigade to the right, to turn the position, and a regiment, supported by the balance of another brigade, to the left, for the same purpose. No sooner had the brigade on the right deployed than the enemy took to his legs and fled across the creek, burning the railroad bridge in his flight.

We lost a few men here as well as from the shelling we received from the batteries on the Lookout Mountain whenever our column was exposed to them. The central ridge of hills afforded partial cover from these batteries. These, however, caused no serious interruption in the movement of the column, which, about five o'clock P. M., halted for the night, and went into camp a mile or more up the valley, from Brown's Ferry. Here we learned that a pontoon bridge had been thrown across the river, and that General Hazen's brigade held the heights on the south side of it.

Geary's division being in the rear, and being anxious to hold both roads leading to Kelly's Ferry, he was directed to encamp near Wauhatchie, three miles from the position held by Howard's corps. Pickets were thrown out from both camps on all the approaches, though no attempt was made to establish and preserve a communication between them. The commands were too small to keep a substantial communication that distance, and I deemed it more prudent to hold the men well in hand than to have a feeble one. In my judgment it was essential to retain possession of both approaches to Kelley's Ferry if practicable, as it would cause no inconvenience to dispossess the enemy if he established himself on either.

Before night Howard threw out three companies in the direction of K[illegible], to intercept and capture, if possible, the enemy's sharpshooters, who had been engaged in firing across the river into our trains, and had, in fact, compelled them to avoid that line entirely. A regiment was also sent toward the point where the Chattanooga road crosses Lookout Creek, and about 12 o'clock had a little skirmishing with the enemy. An hour after the muttering of heavy musketry fell upon our ears from the direction of Geary. He was fiercely attacked, first his pickets and soon after his main force; but not before he was in line of battle to receive it. Howard was directed to double-quick his nearest division (Schurz's) to his relief, and before proceeding far a sheet of musketry was thrown on him from the central hills, but at long range, and inflicting no great injury. This was his first intimation that the enemy were there at all.

Directions were immediately given for one of the brigades *en route* to Geary (Tyndale's,) to be detached and assault the enemy in the hills on the left, and the other brigade to push on as ordered. Meanwhile, Howard's 1st division, under Steinwehr, came up, when it was discovered that the hill to the rear of Schurz's division was also occupied by the enemy in force, and Smith's brigade of this division, was ordered to carry it with the bayonet. This skeleton, but brave brigade, charged up the mountain, almost inaccessible by daylight, under a heavy fire, without returning it, and drove three times their number from behind the hastily thrown up entrenchments, capturing prisoners and scattering the enemy in all directions. No troops ever rendered more brilliant service. The name of their valiant commander is Col. Orlan Smith, of the 73d Ohio volunteers. Tyndale, encountering less resistance, had also made himself master of the enemy's position in his front.

During these operations heavy musketry fire, with occasional discharges of artillery, continued to reach us from Geary. It was evident that a formidable adversary had gathered around him, and that he was battering him with all his might. For almost three hours, without assistance, he repelled the repeated attacks of vastly superior numbers, and, in the end, drove them ingloriously from the field. At one time they had enveloped him on three sides, under circumstances that would have dismayed any officer except one endowed with an iron will and the most exalted courage. Such is the character of General Geary.

With this ended the fight. We had repelled every attack, carried every point assaulted, thrown the enemy headlong over the river, and, more than all, secured our new communications for the time being, beyond peradventure.

These several conflicts were attended with unusual interest and satisfaction, from the violence of the attack, the great alacrity displayed by the officers and men in springing to their arms on the first indication of the presence of the enemy, and the glorious manner in which they closed in on him for the struggle.

I regret that my duty constrains me to except any portion of my command in my commendation of their courage and valor. The brigade dispatched to the relief of Geary, by orders delivered in person to its division Commander, never reached him until long after the fight had ended. It is alleged that it lost its way, when it had a terrific infantry fire to guide it all the way, and also that it became involved in a swamp where there was no swamp or other obstacle between it and Geary, which should have delayed it a moment in marching to the relief of its imperiled companions.

For the instances of conspicuous individual daring and conduct, also of regiments and batteries most distinguished for brilliant services on the field, the attention of the commanding General is respectfully called to the reports of corps and division commanders herewith transmitted. I must confine myself to an expression of my appreciation of the zealous and devoted services of Major General Howard, and only on the battle-field, but everywhere and at all times. Of General Geary I need say no more. To both of those others I am profoundly grateful for the able assistance they have always given me.

Our loss is four hundred and sixteen, among them some of the bravest officers of my command.

General Green was severely wounded while in the heroic performances of his duty.

Colonel Underwood, of the 33d Massachusetts Volunteers, was also desperately wounded, and for his recovery I am deeply concerned. If only in recognition of his meritorious services on the field, his many martial virtues and great personal worth, it would be a great satisfaction to me to have this officer advanced to the grade of Brigadier General.

For the many whose deaths the country will deplore, I must refer you to the reports of subordinate commanders.

Of the loss of the enemy, it cannot fall short of 1,500. Geary buried 153 rebels on his front alone. We took upwards of 100 prisoners, and several hundred stand of small arms. With daylight to follow up our successes, doubtless, our trophies would have been much more abundant.

The force opposed to us consisted of two of Longstreet's divisions, and corresponded in number to our corps. From the prisoners we learn that they had watched the column as it descended the valley, and confidently counted on its annihilation.

To conclude, I must express my grateful acknowledgments to Major General Butterfield, Chief of my Staff, for the valuable assistance rendered me on the field; also, to Major Lawrence, Captain Hall, Lieutenants Perkins and Oliver, Aids-de-Camp, for the faithful, intelligent and devoted performance of all the duties assigned them.

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major General Commanding.

DEATH OF ARCHBISHOP HUGHES.

His Last Hours—Sketch of His Life.

Private telegrams from New York on Monday, to the Catholic Bishops of the West, announced that Archbishop Hughes died on Sunday evening last, and that the funeral obsequies will take place to-day. The N. Y. *Herald* of Tuesday, says:

His last moments were marked by the calmness and resignation of the true Christian. From 11 o'clock on Saturday night until 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon no great change was noticed in his condition. He remained in the most feeble state, unable scarcely to lift his hand or utter a word louder than a whisper, and that with the utmost difficulty. In the forenoon his attendants succeeded in making him swallow a little nourishment in the shape of some soup, and some of his more hopeful friends supposed from this fact that there was a chance of his holding out for a few days longer. But the hope was most deceptive. About 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon he became unconscious, and lay in that condition, with slight intervals of reason, until half-past 7 o'clock last night, when he breathed his last. He was surrounded at the solemn moment by Bishop McCloskey, of Albany; Bishop Loughlin, of Brooklyn; Rev. Dr. Nelligan, Very Rev. Father Starrs, V. G.; Rev. Francis McNierney, Secretary of the Archbishop; Mother Angela, Superioress of St. Vincent's Hospital, and Mrs. Rodrigues (both sisters of the Archbishop), Drs. James R. Wood and Alonzo Clarke, and a number of clergymen and intimate private friends.

About two hours before his death he was seized with a series of slight spasms, or gentle twitches. Father Starrs stood by his bedside reading prayers for his happy death, and all present joined in the solemn ceremony. At a late hour Bishop McCloskey recited the prayers for the departing spirit, and while the voices of all were repeating in broken accents, the words of the responses, the soul of the illustrious Archbishop quitted its earthly tenement. He died without the slightest evidence of pain, peaceful calm and collected. His two sisters stood by his bedside at the awful moment, and one of them, Mother Angela, who has been for many years a sister of charity, performed the melancholy office of closing his eyes.

THE ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE FUNERAL have not of course as yet been fully agreed upon, but it is believed it will not take place until next Thursday. Until that time his remains will probably be laid in St. Patrick's Cathedral, in order that all may have an opportunity of viewing him before the burial. The arrangements for the funeral are in the hands of Father Starrs, the Vicar General, who until the official appointment of a successor will administer the affairs of the Archdiocese.

SPECULATION AS TO HIS SUCCESSOR.

Though the question of who shall be the successor of the Archbishop has not as yet been mooted among the clergy, still it will not be inappropriate to make a few remarks here on this important subject. The ordinary method in cases of the kind is for a council of the bishops of the province to meet, agree upon three names, and send them to Rome, with recommendations and explanations as to the relative fitness of each. On these recommendations his Holiness, the Pope, chooses one out of the three and confers upon him the pallium. Any clergyman in the province, whether a bishop or not, may be thus chosen by the Episcopal council. Whether this course will be adopted in the present case is a matter of some doubt. It appears that Bishop McCloskey, of Albany, when he was appointed Coadjutor Bishop of New York, was consecrated "with the right of succession." Since then he has accepted the See of Albany, and whether, when he did so, he waived his right of succession to the diocese (now archdiocese) of New York, is the point which occasions some doubt. The probability is that the subject will have to be referred to Rome for instructions from the Pope, whose decision will, of course, be final and all-controlling. Among the laity yesterday the names of a number of ecclesiastics were mentioned in connection with the succession, but we refrain from giving publicity to them, for the reason that no weight is to be attached to such outside speculations.

SKETCH OF HIS LIFE.

Right Reverend John Hughes, the eminent Roman Catholic prelate, whose death is announced by telegraph, was born in the north of Ireland, in 1798, and was consequently at the time of his death sixty-six years of age. He emigrated to America in 1817, and his father, who had preceded him to the United States, placed him with a florist to learn the art of gardening. He devoted his spare time to study, however, and as soon as his engagement expired, entered the theological seminary of Mount St. Mary's, Emmitsburg, Md. He was ordained priest in Philadelphia in 1825, and was settled in a parish in that city. In 1830 occurred the celebrated contest between himself and Rev. John Breckinridge upon the question: "Is the Protestant religion the religion of Christ?" In 1832 Mr. Hughes founded St. John's Church in Philadelphia, and was its rector as long as he remained in the city. In 1837 the Holy See appointed him coadjutor to Bishop Dubois. He was consecrated January 9, 1838. In the following year the Pope appointed Bishop Hughes administrator of the diocese, but he did not succeed to the full dignity of Bishop until the death of Bishop Dubois in 1842. In 1839 Bishop Hughes visited France, Austria and Italy, to obtain pecuniary aid for his diocese, and on his return applied himself with great energy to the cause of Catholic education. In 1841 he completed the organization of St. John's College. About this time he came still more prominently before the public by his dispute on the school question, which was finally carried before the Legislature of the State, by which some modifications of the school system were effected. In 1841 he established at Fordham the theological seminary of St. Joseph. In August, 1842, he held the first diocesan synod of New York. In December 1845 he again sailed for Europe to procure the services of some of the Jesuits, Brothers of the Christian School, and Sisters of Mercy. He was successful in his efforts, and returned in 1846. A few months afterwards he was solicited by President Polk to accept a special mission to Mexico, but declined. In 1850 New York was raised to the dignity of an archiepiscopal see, and Archbishop Hughes went to Rome to receive the pallium at the hands of the Pope. The first provincial council of New York was held in 1854, and attended by seven suffragans, the new bishoprics of Brooklyn and Newark having been created the preceding year. Soon after its close the Archbishop made another visit to Rome, in order to be present at the definition of the dogma of the Immaculate Conception. On his return he was involved in a controversy with Erastus Brooks, editor of the New York *Express*, growing out of the church property question. At the petition of the trustees of the St. Louis Church, Buffalo, a bill, which subsequently became a law, had been introduced into the Legislature, designed to vest the title to all church property in trustees. In supporting this measure, Mr. Brooks stated that Archbishop Hughes owned property in the city of New York to the amount of about $5,000,000. The Archbishop at once came forward and attacked Mr. Brooks and the trustees of St. Louis Church, and a long discussion through the newspapers ensued. On August 15, 1858, he laid the corner-stone of a new cathedral, designed to be one of the finest church edifices in America. This, we believe, completes the public life of the Archbishop, if we may except the fruitless embassy he undertook, a short time since, for the Government, in Europe. He was a man of scholarly attainments, an able writer and speaker, and his death will cause a profound sensation in the churches in this country, over which he has presided so many years, and where he administered, with great energy and eminent success.

SEIZURE OF $7,000,000 CONFEDERATE NOTES.

Arrest of the Guilty Parties—Interesting History of the Case.

[From the New York Times.]

One of the most important Government cases ever worked up in this city, which was given in brief detail in yesterday's *Times*, was completed at a late hour on Saturday night, and has resulted in the seizure of about $6,000,000 in Confederate bonds, $1,000,000 in Confederate treasury notes, and a large quantity of dies, printing presses, lathes, and other machinery for doing fine bank note engraving. The history of the case from beginning to end is full of incident, and the measures taken by Marshal Murray to ferret the matter out and bring to justice the parties implicated, are highly creditable to the skill of that officer and the efficiency of his aids. The services of Chief Young, of the Metropolitan Detective force, and of Detective Smith, now of the Marshal's office, were also invaluable in securing the persons engaged in the transaction, and the documentary and mechanical evidences of their guilt.

The first information obtained by the Government was through a letter intercepted on its way south by the War Department. This letter gave the names of the parties in New-York who had been engaged in the business, and this information was lodged with Marshal Murray about ten days ago, with special instructions to spare neither time nor expense to ferret out the matter and arrest the parties. The principal party named was Winthrop E. Hilton, a printer, doing business at No. 11 Spruce street, and who resides on Forty-ninth street. As this individual and his place of business were unfamiliar to the Marshal, a skillful detective was selected to ascertain something about both. It would hardly be wise to publish the exact method adopted by this capital officer in arriving at the information desired, but it was certainly ingenious, and attained the very best results. The office was visited under excuse of business, all its occupants noted, and their descriptions taken down and handed to the Marshal's men, who from that time out followed each and every one of the principals, day and night unceasingly, until the case was consummated.

On the 31st of December matters were ripened so that several arrests were made simultaneously. Hilton and another party named Williams, were traced to an establishment at the corner of Ann and Gold street, over a lager-beer saloon. Here they were found to go several times a day, and as soon as the Marshal had secured these men, he organized his forces into sections, dispatched one posse to the above place and took possession, and another to No. 11 Spruce street. At the corner of Ann and Gold streets, several fine lithographic stones were discovered for printing $100, $50, and $5 Confederate notes. It being late at night, a guard was placed over the Spruce street concern with strict orders to allow no one to pass in or out. It became apparent at this stage of the proceedings that a large number of parties were implicated in the manufacture of these notes and bonds, and the Marshal called in to his assistance Chief John Young, of the Metropolitan Detective force, and, aided by him and Detective Smith and the other officers, consummated the business. At 2 o'clock on New Year's morning the exertions of the officers were rewarded, and a portion of the machinery, consisting of a geometrical lathe, and a large number of dies and plates, were discovered in a room in Park-row. Captain Mills, of the Second Precinct, aided considerably in this discovery. The room was entered forcibly, and in the room where the machinery was stored was found between $5,000,000 and $6,000,000 worth of Confederate bonds, printed and ready for signature, and $1,600,000 in Confederate money. The detectives then went on track of the proprietor of the place, and by 8 o'clock in the evening had him in custody. He proved to be entirely innocent of any complicity in the matter, having allowed Hilton, with whom he had a previous slight acquaintance, to store some goods there, the character of which he was ignorant. On the following day two finely executed steel plates were discovered, together with the remainder of the machinery. After the seizure the next step was to discover the maker of the geometrical lathe. This was soon done, the maker being found in New Jersey, some six miles back of Newark. He was ascertained to be a loyal man who had been employed by the United States Government in doing work for the Treasury. He stated that Hilton came to him a long time ago, and represented that he was about starting a new bank note company, similar to the Continental Company, and that he desired a lathe made of this description. The machinist put him off for some time because he was greatly driven with work, but finally succeeded in finishing the machine and delivering the same about ten days ago. He was arrested and brought to this city, but succeeded in showing his entire innocence and loyalty.

On Saturday several lawyers were at the Marshal's office in search of Hilton, but that gentleman, as a precautionary measure, had been turned over to Major Gen. Dix and sent down the harbor.

From further information obtained by Marshal Murray, it appears that the bonds and notes already printed, as well as the machinery for making them, were to have been shipped on the 1st of January, to Halifax, and from thence to Nassau to a Confederate agent. From there they would have been shipped on a blockade-runner for the coast of Florida. The plates, dies, &c., were spoken of in the intercepted letters as being superb, and it was also stated that Hilton would act in perfect good faith, from the very large pecuniary interest he had in the matter.

It was further ascertained that Hilton had a regular contract with the rebel Secretary Memminger to furnish him with the bonds, plates, &c., in question, and that his zeal and dispatch in forwarding the same should be well rewarded. Hilton is a man of unusual ability, and discovered that the detectives were on his track on the third day of their search for him. He at once took precautionary measures, and scattered the evidences of his guilt about in various places. Nearly all these have been ascertained, and the property found, and the Marshal and his officers are in track of the others. The parties having them in charge will be held strictly to account for the manner in which they became possessed of them. Altogether, it is one of the most important and best worked "jobs" ever done here by the Government, and will tend as much to discourage the rebel leaders as a great victory by our forces in the field.

What the Rebels Fear.

The Richmond *Whig*, in a recent editorial maintains that if the Federals succeed in crushing the rebellion, a series of political consequences would ensue so injurious to the world at large, that such an event cannot be deemed compatible with the designs of Providence. It finds little comfort in the aspect of events within the Confederacy, and frankly acknowledges that "*our way is exceedingly dark at this time;*" but relies upon "the overruling Power which inspired us to attempt the achievement of our independence."

The *Whig* lays before its readers the ground of its hopes in the following paragraph:

"To say nothing of the unspeakable woe which would befall the inhabitants of the Confederacy, the first result of a Northern triumph would be the permanent subjugation of that people to the sway of fanatics and tyrants. Next would follow, in the very nature of things, a war of universal conquest on this continent, in which the populations, alike North and South, would be taxed to the utmost limit both of blood and treasure. Peace lies not that way, for no man can see the end of the wars which would ensue in consequence of an attempt on the part of the re-United States to drive the French and English from this continent."

Commenting on this speculation of the *Whig*, the New York *Independent* pertinently remarks:

The apprehension that a spirit of aggression will possess the victorious North comes with an ill grace from the party which has labored with its utmost effort for so many years to make the Union aggressive in behalf of slavery. The world is not able so soon to forget that the South revolutionized Texas for slavery—made war on Mexico for slavery—sent "the man of destiny" to harass the inoffensive republics of Central America, in order to find new territory for slavery—proclaimed a necessity of the expansion of slavery—launched expedition after expedition upon the shores of Cuba to protect slavery there—drew up the Ostend manifesto, by aid of two Southern traitors and one Northern one, to declare that whenever anybody's territory stood in the way of our "institutions" it must either be bought or stolen—agitated and alarmed the whole world with its aggressive zeal for slavery; and now this *weak* Confederacy is apprehensive that if the North should tramp Dixie into the dust—*as the North most certainly will*—the peace of the world will be insecure! If indeed it were to be so, the world would have nothing but the rebellion to thank for so unpleasant a fact. The rebels themselves are our witnesses that if the Union should henceforth be an important military power, it will be by no inherent tendencies of Northern society. What the rebel agitators were recommending their novel treason to the people of the South, they were loud in their assertions that the North would not fight. They assured each other and the world that the Yankee was a timid and mean-spirited creature, absorbed in his sordid money-getting, and wholly destitute of the chivalrous impulses which make men soldiers and heroes. Now these same gentlemen, having had some taste of the Yankee's military qualities, are afraid that if he should crush the rebellion he will fight the world—he will expel England from Canada, he will turn France out of Mexico. If the rebellion should be crushed, then let the world beware of the Yankee; and for the safety of the world, let Providence see to it betimes that the Confederacy does not go under.

☞ There are now living in Marsden, in New South Wales, two persons, husband and wife, aged respectively 101 and 98 years. They are extremely feeble and bed-ridden, but are in possession of both sight and hearing.

THE RESOURCES OF MICHIGAN.

Wonderful Riches of the Saginaw Valley.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.]

DETROIT, Dec. 14, 1863.

I have observed recently in the public journals references to the resources and natural wealth of the State of Michigan.

Having recently traversed a large portion of the State, I am able to say that the half has not been told. Heretofore the Prairie States have offered such inducements for easy cultivation that emigrants have hastened by "The State of the Great Lakes" to the open prairie, and have neglected the hidden resources of the State of Michigan.

I am confident it is destined to be the richest State in the Union. Look at its position—on all sides but one surrounded by navigable waters, with good harbors, where vessels can load for any part of the world by way of the Welland Canal; its eastern border not 700 miles from the city of New York. The water which surrounds it tenders the climate mild and equable. The soil is of the richest character, as its magnificent forests show, being once the bed of a great lake, as geologists declare. Look now at its resources or resources; such as wheat, cotton, iron or lumber; but Michigan is full of riches yet undeveloped, and lying midway between the East and the great West, capable of distributing with an open hand to both.

The most valuable pine timber in this country is found in Michigan. Since the days of the Jesuit Missionaries in 1660, and Alexander McKenzie, its "virgin copper" has been noted, till now its copper mines are yielding an immense revenue. No finer iron is found in this country than is found in Michigan in the upper Peninsula. Coal mines are opened and worked in various parts of the State. Immense beds of gypsum or plaster have been found in the State. The geological report of the State recently published and the geological maps, show these beds of lime-stone as cropping out in high bluffs on the Saginaw Bay, at a point which has long been called "Plaster Point."

My attention was called a year ago by the State Librarian at the capital of the State to a most beautiful specimen of gypsum, or almost pure alabaster, which he said had been discovered in great quantities at Trawas Bay or Saginaw Bay. Plaster or gypsum is a fertilizer used all over the Western States, and these quarries so easily worked are of immense value; but within two years the most wonderful discovery in this country has been made in the valley of the Saginaw River. The geological survey of the State shows that [illegible] tending hundreds of miles on each side. The salt wells in the valley afford the strongest brine in the United States, and so abundant that it often rises out of the wells without the aid of a pump. The brine of Onondaga comes from the same strata of rocks, but is not so strong, and not found in such large quantities, for the reason that it is found near the edge of this great salt basin. Millions of dollars are now invested in salt wells. As I went down the Saginaw River in a fine steamboat I saw on both sides of the river every where the tall chimneys smoking, and the steam of the salt blocks rising all throughout the valley. Everywhere throughout the valley the business thrift, the enterprising character of the people, the ship-building, the manufactories of barrels, of salt, of lumber remind one of the busy life of Eastern cities and towns.

At East Saginaw I found a populous city, with streets graded, paved, and lighted with gas, where ten years since the deer were literally running in the forests then growing over the site of the present city.

Here we found a regular salt and lumber exchange almost equal to the Corn Exchange in New York. The hotels were filled with salt and lumber merchants from Chicago and from the East who buy and sell on commission. One fact was very noticeable.

Fifteen years ago no one would take a farm in Michigan because of the immense forest of timber standing on it, and which was an impediment to speedy cultivation. All settlers passed by 500 or 1,000 miles to the open prairies.

Now all is changed, lumber is everywhere in demand in the West and in the East. The best and most of the pine in the country is in Michigan.

The wealth above the soil is greater than that below the surface. The first blow of the settler's ax brings him money; he prefers the forest to the prairie. All the great lumber houses of the country are quietly buying up the lands in Michigan, and it would surprise the community to know the extent to which the far-seeing capitalists and men of acknowledged foresight and shrewdness are making investments in this State. Within the past three months Erastus Corning has purchased over 130,000 acres of land in Michigan. The Fairbanks of St. Johnsbury, John W. Brooks and John M. Forbes of Boston, and J. W. Peckersgill of New York, and men of that class, have purchased at recent sales more than 500,000 acres of land in that State.

Such men never invest foolishly.

One company from the city of New York has within six months invested $500,000 on the Saginaw River, and another from the same city $50,000.

New Year's Reception at the White House.

[From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.]

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 1, 1864.

We are indebted to President Jefferson for the public "Reception" at the White House, with which the New Year is inaugurated here at the National metropolis. The wives of Washington and of John Adams had held ceremonious "levees" at New York and at Philadelphia during the official terms of those Federal Presidents. But when Mr. Jefferson, a firm believer in French democracy, was elected President, he positively refused to conform to the code of etiquette established by his predecessors. The "levees" were abandoned, but on the first day of the year Mr. Jefferson had the doors of the White House thrown open, and received all who chose to call upon him. A very graphic account of the "reception" on the 1st of January, 1807, was written by Dr. Mitchell, then an M. C. from New York, and was published a few years ago in the *Historical Magazine*. After humorously describing the motley crowd, the Doctor says: "Great mirth and humor prevailed, and you may readily conceive wherefore, when it is computed that besides the smiles, cordiality, and welcome which the company received from their generous entertainer, they consumed for him a quarter cask of wine, a barrel of punch, and an hundred weight of cake, besides other nicknacks to a considerable amount."

Mrs. Madison restored the "dinners" and the "drawing rooms" at the White House, unattended by the stiff formalities and the strict ceremonials which had been sanctioned by Washington and Adams, and she retained the "New Year's Receptions." Refreshments were always served until the second term of President Jackson, when it was necessary to discontinue this feature of the "Reception," as crowds of unmannerly fellows would put themselves in the hall, and seize the trays the moment the waiters entered with them. The last time that they were served, a monster cheese, presented by a patriotic New York dairyman, was the staple article of food, and almost every visitor bore away a slice.

Yesterday the White House was prepared for the reception of visitors. The rich carpets were protected by linen coverings; an exit door was improvised by throwing a bridge across the area to one of the front windows, the sashes of which were removed, and two large American flags were draped over the front entrance. At an early hour this morning, a detachment of the Metropolitan Police took post at the different gateways, and the sovereign people were informed that they could not be admitted until after the dignitaries had paid their respects. At ten o'clock the full band of the Marine corps entered the hall, and commenced playing operatic selections and national airs. Soon the diplomatic corps began to arrive, wearing their court costumes and their decorations. It was noticeable that the more comparatively insignificant the power represented, the more gold lace did the representative wear.

Mr. Lincoln stood near the door of the blue drawing room, and all who entered were presented to him by Marshal Lamon, receiving a cordial greeting and a warm shake of the hand, while for some there was a quiet joke. Beyond Mr. Lincoln was Mrs. Lincoln, and the ladies may be pleased to learn that, having discarded her mourning, she wore a purple dress trimmed with black velvet and lace, with an exquisite lace neck-tie fastened with a pearl brooch—her head-dress was ornamented with a white plume. Mr. Commissioner French presented the visitors to Mrs. Lincoln, whose dignity of manner and courtesy is commended even by those who indulge in attacks upon her to gratify their dislike to her husband.

Gov. Seward was there, sphynx-like and impassible. Gov. Chase seemed somewhat perplexed—balancing, perhaps, between the inclination to the Presidency or the Chief Justiceship. Secretary Welles' patriarchal form towered above the crowd, and there were a few Senators and Representatives, a majority of either House being, [illegible] the hospitalities of New York. But the army officers, as they came in from the War Department, headed by Gen. Halleck, presented an imposing display, some with their epaulettes and sashes, but a majority in battle attire. The naval officers, headed by Admiral Davis, also presented a fine appearance.

At twelve o'clock the portals were thrown open, and in poured the people, in a continuous stream. For two hours did they pass steadily along, a living tide, which swept in eddies around the President and his wife, and they surged into the east room, which was a maelstrom of humanity, uniforms, black coats, gay female attire and citizens generally.

Vice President Hamlin kept open house at his residence on F street, and the Secretaries were all at their homes. At Gov. Seward's, Mrs. Fred. Seward did the honors, assisted by Miss Seward and a friend from Auburn; while at Gov. Chase's his daughter, Mrs. Senator Sprague, and Miss Chase welcomed many friends. Mayor Wallach celebrated his election with old Virginia hospitality, and many private residences there were the traditional bowls of egg-nog, [illegible] kept open [illegible].

RECONSTRUCTION OF THE UNION.

Mr. Ashley's Bill Providing Provisional Military Governments, and for Reconstruction of Loyal State Governments.

A BILL

To provide for the establishment of Provisional Military Governments over the districts of country declared by the President's Proclamation to be in rebellion against the Government of the United States, and to authorize the loyal citizens thereof to organize State Governments, republican in form, and for other purposes.

WHEREAS, A conspiracy of many years' duration, developing into a wide-spread insurrection and rebellion, *and finally culminating in territorial civil war against the United States*, in that part of the national domain known and designated as the States of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Eastern Virginia; and *whereas* the constituted authorities and State Governments, by their acts of treason and rebellion against the Governments of the United States, by an attempted alliance with foreign powers, to wage war against the United States, and by granting letters of marque and reprisal, have violated the National Constitution, which is the supreme law of the land, and which declares that "no State shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation, grant letters of marque and reprisal," or, without the consent of Congress, "lay any duty on tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another State or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay;" and whereas, by said acts of nullification and rebellion and levying war against the United States on the part of the constituted Government and people of the States aforesaid, they, the said States, have renounced their allegiance to the Constitution of the United States and abrogated the republican form of Government heretofore established therein; and whereas, the loyal people of the States named, excepting those of East Virginia, have organized no Government therein, recognizing the Constitution of the United States; and whereas, the Constitution of the United States requires the electors in each State to have the qualifications of an elector for the most numerous branch of the State Legislature, in order to vote for members of the House of Representatives, and that the Senators from each State shall be chosen by the Legislature thereof, and that the electors in each State for President and Vice-President of the United States shall be appointed in such manner as the Legislature thereof shall direct, therefore the States recognized as abrogated the State Governments [illegible] Representatives or Senators can elect no Representatives or Vice-President, and electors for President [illegible] thereof establish State Governments, loyal citizens republican in form, and elect Senators and Representatives to the Congress of the United States who shall be admitted to seats by each House; and *whereas*, the Constitution declares that the United States shall guarantee to every State of the Union a republican form of government, and it is the duty of Congress, after the rebellious States have been reduced to obedience, and the citizens thereof are willing to establish State Governments under the Constitution, to provide by law for eliciting the will of the loyal people of said States, and to make such provisions and conditions as may be necessary to defend and perpetuate the Union of these States, and to establish and maintain in the States so organized, Governments, Republican in form, and in the absence of any Constitutional State Governments, and until the loyal people thereof shall have established Governments which Congress shall recognize, it is the duty of Congress to provide by law for the internal Government of such States; and

WHEREAS, Slavery is incompatible with a republican form of government, and the existence of slavery in the insurrectionary States has caused and maintained the rebellion therein, and the emancipation of said slaves, and a constitutional guarantee of their perpetual freedom is essential to the permanent restoration of State Governments republican in form, therefore, in order to carry into execution the guarantees imposed by the Constitution of the United States on Congress to secure the rights of the States and the liberties of the people—

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled: That the President be, and is hereby authorized and required, in the name and on behalf of the people of the United States, to take possession of, and occupy the insurrectionary districts, which, by his Proclamation of the 16th of August, 1861, were declared to be in rebellion against the United States, and to establish and maintain therein, with the military and naval forces of the United States, such temporary military Governments as he may designate, and said Governments shall be instituted and continued in the districts thus named and designated by the President until such time as the loyal people residing therein shall, in compliance with this act and under the direction of the temporary Governments, republican in form, organize State Governments, as prescribed by the National Constitution, and elect Senators and Representatives, who shall be duly admitted to seats by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That in addition to the Federal officers now allowed by law, in each of the districts designated by the President, he shall appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a provisional military governor, in each, *with the rank, title and pay of a Brigadier or Major General of Volunteers, as the President may elect*, who shall be charged with the civil administration of such district until State governments, republican in form, are organized as herein after provided.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That each of the provisional Governors so appointed shall be authorized, when in his opinion it may be necessary, to appoint a council of five and such clerks as may be required to aid him in the civil administration of his department, and he shall see that the Constitution and laws of the United States, and the provisions of this act, are maintained and obeyed, and that the Proclamations of the President are duly enforced in his district.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever the military authority of the United States shall be established over any district for which a military governor shall be appointed, as herein provided, and the people thereof shall have signified to the Governor a desire to return to their obedience to the Constitution of the United States, the provisional governor, under the authority and direction of the President of the United States, shall order an enrollment of all loyal male citizens of the age of twenty-one years in his district, and whenever their number shall equal ten per cent. of the aggregate vote of 1860, he shall appoint a day and designate a place or places in each county within our military lines for the election of delegates charged with the duty of declaring the will of the people respecting the formation of a Constitution of State Government, subject to the Constitution of the U. S.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the election for said delegates shall be held by two commissioners, appointed by the Governor for each place of voting, and said Commissioners shall select two clerks, who with the Commissioners shall, before proceeding to receive the votes, take and subscribe an oath, such as may be prescribed by the Governor, faithfully to perform their duty as judges and clerks of said election, and it shall be the duty of said clerks to make and keep a poll-book, and transmit to the Governor within three days after said election a certified copy thereof duly authenticated by the Commissioners, and all male citizens of the United States of the age of twenty-one years shall be entitled to vote at said election, except those persons who have voluntarily borne arms against the United States, or held any office, civil or military, whether under the usurping States or Confederate authority, and every person, whether known by the Commissioners to be loyal or suspected by them of disloyalty, shall, before voting take the oath of allegiance prescribed by the President of the United States, and the Governor shall open and inspect the election returns in the presence of not less than three loyal citizens, and he shall declare the person having the largest number of votes duly elected to the Convention, and his certificate thereof shall entitle the holder to a seat in the Convention. Immediately after such election the governor shall issue a proclamation appointing a time and place for said Convention to assemble.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the members of the Convention thus elected shall meet at the time and place designated by the Governor, and after organizing, shall first declare its assent on behalf of the people of said State to the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, whereupon the said Convention shall be and is hereby authorized to form a Constitution of State government for said district, *Provided* that the Constitution shall be Republican and not repugnant to the Constitution of the United States and the President's proclamation of January 1, 1863, and *Provided further*, that said Convention shall provide, by an ordinance forever irrevocable without the consent of Congress,

1st. That no person who held office, civil or military under the usurping Government, State or Confederate, shall be allowed to vote at any election for Governor or member of the Legislature, or hold any office of honor or profit under said State Government, until the Legislature thereof, by special act in each case, shall have granted a full and unconditional pardon to such persons.

2d. That no debt contracted by the rebel States or Confederate Government shall be recognized or paid by said State.

3d. That the freedom of all persons heretofore held to service or labor in such State, who shall have been declared free by act of Congress or Proclamation of the President, shall be recognized and guaranteed by the Constitution.

4th. That, from and after the adoption of said State Constitution, slavery or involuntary servitude, except in punishment of crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall be forever prohibited in said State.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That in case said Convention shall form a Constitution of State government for the people of said District, in compliance with the provisions of this act, the Convention forming the [illegible] submit said Constitution to [illegible]

[illegible] same shall [be] presented by [the] Governor [to the people] of said State for their approval or rejection at an election to be held at such time and place, and under the regulations of elections, as hereinbefore provided, for the election of delegates; at which election the electors qualified to vote as aforesaid shall vote directly for or against said proposed Constitution; and the returns of said election shall be made to the Provisional Governor, who shall open and canvass the same in the presence of at least three loyal citizens of the State, and if a majority of the legal votes shall be cast for said Constitution, the acting Governor shall certify the same to the President of the United States, together with a certified copy of the said Constitution and ordinance, whereupon it shall be the duty of the President of the United States to issue his proclamation declaring the government formed by such Constitution, and none other, to be the constituted government of said State; and Senators and Representatives elected in compliance with the provisions of said Constitution, and the laws of the United States, shall be entitled to appear in the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States from such State.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That if any Constitutional Convention, elected and convened in pursuance of this act, shall refuse to adopt a form of State government subject to the above conditions, the inhabitants of said District shall remain subject to the Provisional Government hereby established, and such laws as Congress may from time to time prescribe, and until the people of such Districts shall be willing to form a State Government in conformity with the provisions of this act. It shall be lawful for, and the duty of the President, whenever he shall be satisfied that the loyal electors of said district number ten per cent. of the entire voting population of 1860, and that they are willing to form such a State government, to direct the Provisional Governor to order another election, as prescribed in this act, for delegates to a constitutional convention, and said convention, when so elected and convened, shall proceed as heretofore provided to form a constitution of State government.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That the District Courts of the United States, in the several districts wherein a Provisional Military Governor is authorized by this act to be appointed, shall have general jurisdiction, both civil and criminal, so long as the Provisional Governor continues in office, of all cases whereof the State courts of any State [illegible] according to [illegible] thereto on the day when such State renounced its obedience to the Constitution of the United States, and said laws, and the laws of the United States, not inconsistent with the provisions of this act, shall continue to be rules of judgment by the courts in said district, until a State government be formed and recognized as prescribed by this act; *Provided*, that all laws, judicial decisions, or usages of said States, which recognize or sustain slavery, or which exclude the testimony of colored persons, or which deny them the right of trial by jury, or punish persons who may teach them to read and write, or which authorize the riding of the United States mails, or abridge the freedom of speech or of the press, shall be utterly void in the courts of the United States within said districts; *Provided*, further, that all loyal electors who vote at the first election for delegates to the aforesaid convention shall be qualified to serve as grand or petit jurors of the district in which they reside and none other.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That all persons held to service or labor in the States declared by the preamble to be in rebellion shall be, and they are hereby, discharged from such service or labor, and they and their posterity shall be forever free; and if any such person, or the posterity of such person, shall be deprived of their freedom under pretence of any claim to service or labor, the courts or judges of the United States shall on *habeas corpus* discharge such person.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person, or the posterity of any such person, as have been or may be freed by any act of Congress or proclamation of the President, to be deprived of liberty under any claim to service or labor of such person, or shall sue to be [illegible] or arrested on a claim of indebtedness made, or [illegible] attempting to deprive [them] of their freedom any person or their posterity, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor [illegible] conviction thereof before any Court [illegible] jurisdiction, be fined in a sum not exceeding fifteen hundred dollars, or more than [illegible] thousand dollars, and be imprisoned in the penitentiary not less than five nor more than twenty years.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That the President may, by proclamation, until Congress shall otherwise direct, establish or discontinue such ports of entry or delivery as he may deem necessary, within the jurisdiction of any Provisional Government authorised by this act, and appoint Collectors and all other needed officers now for other ports in like manner appointed. He may also appoint, or authorize the appointment of, such other officers as are usual in such ports, and all such officers shall have the same power, and discharge such duties as like officers in other ports of the United States. The Collector of each port, and all subordinate officers, shall receive the same compensation heretofore allowed such officers within said districts prior to the rebellion, and all provisions of law relating to other ports of entry in the United States shall be applied, so far as practicable, to the ports hereby authorized.

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That all acts, and parts of acts, inconsistent with the provisions of this act, within the districts of country hereby organized into provisional governments, be and the same are hereby repealed.

LATE FOREIGN NEWS.

The Holstein War—Terrible Famine in Hungary.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8, 1864.

By the arrival of the steamship Adriatic on the 5th inst., we have London files to the 21st ult., inclusive. They contain the following interesting items, which were not telegraphed from Cape Race:

THE HOLSTEIN QUESTION.

The Hamburg Senate has voted 1,000,000 marks banco for the defences of the city, and intends to propose to the civic representatives a vote in favor of the Augustenburg succession in Holstein.

Letters from Copenhagen to the 16th assert that the Swedish minister has declared that under the present circumstances Sweden believes herself unable to sign the defensive treaty with Denmark, prepared in July last.

Field Marshal Wrangel will have the chief command of the Prussian troops intended to enter Holstein, Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia commanding the Prussian contingent.

An appeal has been issued signed by sixty-five of all classes of the most influential citizens of Christiania, summoning the Norwegians to hold a public meeting. The object of the meeting is to vote an address to the King, stating that Sweden and Norway are bound to assist Denmark in defending her frontiers; that Scandinavian interests are endangered; and that the people are ready to bear whatever burdens may be imposed for the purpose.

The Austrian troops intended to be stationed at Hamburg continue to arrive.

Advices received from Stockholm state that the telegram of the *Fædrelandet*, announcing that Scandinavian troops will be sent to Denmark, is unfounded.

It is believed that the Swedish Government has informed the Powers that the policy of Sweden would not allow her to see the violation of the Eider frontier without taking active measures. A semi-official announcement has been made, stating that the Government has not retracted its steps, and will still maintain its former position.

TERRIBLE FAMINE IN HUNGARY.

The following is an extract of a private letter dated

PESTH, Nov. 30.

MY DEAR FRIEND:—What a contrast between the present moment and that to which I am now averting. You ask me for a true account of our position. It is a miserable one—famine with all its terrors and frightful consequences. For near upon two years not a drop of rain! The sun rising from a sky without a cloud, and setting behind a wall of [illegible] dust! At the end of three months of spring, this year, the crops lay withering upon a soil dried up to ashes; skeleton flocks wandered moaning round the sapless, shadowless trees, and the peasant came at last to watch the destruction of all his hopes, the ruin of his very existence, with the stupidity of a stoicism that is the offspring of despair.

Some few herdsmen bethought them of driving their flocks up to the more hilly country, or finding some fortunate valleys spared by lingering damps, and hoped to find food for their flocks from sapling trees, but at what a price? At that of paying with half a head for the questionable nourishment of the rest! Disease, however, soon followed hunger, or rather they went step by step together, only that the one did the work more slowly, and the other with more fatal promptitude.

You do not require me to tell you the inevitable result: commerce and trade are at a stand-still; the husbandman has neither seed nor corn wherewith to fertilise his barren land for the season to come; many have already walled up the doors and windows of their houses, and have emigrated to Gallicia and Transylvania, hoping to earn food by work, very possibly, however, never to return again to their homes, or, it may be, condemned to exist on that hardest of all provisions, the charity of the stranger.

It is not an exaggeration to say that Hungary is by $10,000,000 or $15,000,000 the poorer for this awful infliction, and it must not either be lost sight of that it has struck a race of men, who, though ready to die on an open battle-field, are ignorant of those kinds of death, and are dazed by the idea of death-bringing hunger, whereof they have till now not even heard the name.

Whipping a Nigger.

The N. Y. *Tribune* relates the following incident:

[illegible] at the Cooper Institute on New Year's night, a tall, straight, broad-shouldered, symmetrical negro, [illegible] [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 14, 1864.

COPPERHEAD ABUSE OF SOLDIERS AND SOCIETIES.

Of the millions and tens of millions which the patriotic benevolence of the people have contributed to relieve the suffering of our soldiers, and administer to their wants, not one per cent. of it has come out of the pockets of the copperheads. They are no friends of the Union soldiers. Their sympathies are with those who fight in butternut garb. But while they contribute nothing themselves for the comfort or relief of our brave boys in the field, they keep up a noisy and continual assault on those who do. Ever since the day the Soldiers' Sanitary Society was established in this city, the organ of Jeff. Davis has assailed it unceasingly. Every species of attack has been tried; the integrity of the Board of Managers has been impeached; they have been accused of swindling the donors, and consuming the gifts in high salaries; of misappropriating articles contributed, and of cheating both soldiers and people; of speculating and purloining the moneys in their hands, of rapacity and peculation,—in short, of every crime in the calendar except murder, rape and arson.

No friend of the soldier, or of the Union cause, ever makes such charges against the Chicago Sanitary Commission. The accusations are brought by secessionists and traitors only, and the sole object of this nefarious work is, to cause the people to withhold their gifts, and discontinue those relief societies, by making them believe that they are unfaithfully conducted. By breaking up the Sanitary Commissions, thousands of our brave boys would surely die, who, by means of their timely aid are saved, and miseries and hardships of the soldiers' life would be unmitigated and unrelieved, and as a consequence, discontent and desertions would be greatly increased, and thereby the rebel cause would be promoted. Very many of the re-enlistments that are taking place are due to the work of the Soldier's Aid Societies, which have made the soldier's life endurable, robbed it of many of its dangers, added to its little comforts, and above all, immensely intensified the patriotic resolution of the army to put down the rebellion at every hazard. The tokens of love and care sent to the soldiers from home through these societies cause them to feel that they are not forgotten; that the eyes of their friends are upon them, and their hearts are with them in this terrible struggle. Therefore it is the *interest* of the rebel sympathizers to chill this sympathy and cut this cord that unites the patriotic citizens with the brave veterans in the field. Hence, they attack the aid societies which transmit the gifts of the people to the army.

The Devil and Jeff. Davis' children, who are brothers, have sharp eyes, and allow no chance to inflict injury on the Union cause to escape them. But there will be a reckoning day for these secession villains, and that not long hence. Some of them will get out of Chicago in a greater hurry than they did out of Detroit for opening a fire in the rear on the soldiers of Michigan. The order to "dry up" will be more peremptory than that issued by Burnside, and there will be no revocation of it through the misplaced intervention of influential Republicans, who, by the way, have since been paid for their kindness by a volley of abuse as scurrilous and malignant as that poured upon the soldiers' aid societies.

SOLDIERS VOTING.

The democrats take a very queer position in this thing of voting by soldiers. It does not seem to occur to them that they are belying the very name by which they seek to be known. Yet where they have the power they prevent it; and could they control the case as they wish, not a soldier would be allowed to cast his vote for any candidate to office, state or national.

Why should the soldiers not vote? The reasons are urgent, not alone for giving them the simple permission, but for securing, by every proper appliance, their exercise of the right. Our present army is made up of volunteer citizens, who have every interest in the country which anybody has. Their term of service will soon be out, when they will return to their homes and mingle again in the business of civil life. By volunteering, they have not remitted any interest, right, or obligation, which they can properly exercise. They not only feel as warm a concern in public affairs as ever, but an interest more clear and decided than ever, since they are periling their all for the public welfare. Patriotism is no longer a mere sentiment with them; it is an experience.

True, there are mere hirelings in the army; but civil life has many more such in proportion to the whole; for there are many more men in any country, too mean spirited to risk their precious necks in war, than will go into the army for the mere sake of pay. But the volunteer army is largely made up of the most patriotic, most energetic, and from among the most intelligent of all our people. They are the very men who do vote when at home, and who work hardest to get others to vote. They are among the most honest and intelligent of our voters. They are largely, too, the men who vote right, and when they fail to do that, they vote at least sincerely. They are thus the men who are qualified, if anybody is, to vote. Nor is it merely on their own account. The public interest requires it. It is a great object to keep these men in full sympathy with affairs at home. They ought to be made to feel, that by becoming soldiers they have not ceased to be citizens—except, so far as is necessary to make them efficient soldiers; and voting does not at all conflict with soldierly duty. It is by no means for the public welfare that the army be pushed off and made a separate interest from all the rest of the Commonwealth. We want to create no divided interest between the army and the State, but to identify them as much as possible.

Hence we regard our Sanitary and Christian Commissions as doing a vast good, not alone in the distress they relieve or prevent—scarcely in fact doing their chief good there, though it be incalculable—but also in the cohesion they secure and perpetuate between the army and the country; increasing the vital interest of all classes at home in the soldiers by the most practicable of all methods, that of doing something for them; and increasing the interest and affection of the soldier in the people at home, by his seeing that he is not forgotten, but tenderly cared for.

The act of voting has the same effect. It keeps alive a mutual concern between the army and the country in each other. And the reasonableness of all this is increased by the fact, that this is not a foreign war. Our soldiers are not out of the country, but are still in the United States, whatever the rebels may think, or say, or vote, or fight for, to the contrary. Hence their facilities for keeping up with the public information are equal to those of other men. The army reads because the army consists of readers, and absence from home quickens their appetite for information.

Those who honestly oppose voting by the army, if there are any, are thinking of a standing army of hired soldiers, made up of all nationalities, and of mere adventurers—an army having and feeling no interest in the country, but having a separate interest of their own—employed always abroad; unable to read, or reading anything but that which is said at home, and of course knowing nothing of the men to be voted for, or of the principles they represent. There is a propriety, of course, in debarring such an organization from voting; but we have none such.

As to the democracy, their opposition does not rise to the height of such an objection. It is a mere selfish instinct, which perceives that the army will vote against them, and so would hinder them voting at all. But while intelligent and patriotic men must be denied the franchise because they are spilling their blood for the country, Berks county, which sends no men to the war unless the draft [illegible] them out, as the [illegible] extract a four-pronged tooth, and which votes straight on like a herd of buffalo for Gen. Jackson—Berks county can vote; for Berks is on hand as do it, and Paddy O'Rafferty, who writes his name only in the shape of a cross, with "his mark" above and below it, can vote early and often; all that is democratic. Our hope is that Congress will put the matter right.

EMIGRATION AND THE SOUTH.

The people who are fleeing now from the hardships, exactions, and becoming want of the Old World, to the promised plenty and equal rights of the new, exceed in numbers those of any former time. It becomes a subject of interest and importance to ascertain where this new population is to settle. What section of the country is to be flooded by this tide of men and women, compared with which the former overflowing of the Nile brings [illegible] to our shores have invariably turned [illegible] the West and Northwest, [illegible] the Mississippi and its [illegible] steadily westward from the Atlantic to the West, laying the foundations of mighty empires, and filling the wilderness with all the fruits of a high and free civilization, has had its direction determined, and been kept always from spreading to the South by some invisible but impassible barrier. We all know that it has not been because the region south of the Ohio River is inferior to that north of it, either in climate, fertility of soil, wealth of mines, large navigable rivers, or any of the elements of national wealth and strength. In all these respects, the South by general consent, is superior to the North; and the immigrant, in selecting the spot for settlement, has deliberately turned away from richer material advantages and hastened to a comparatively colder, a more barren and rugged clime and soil. We all know also the reason for this seeming strange choice of the less fertile and bleaker lands of the Northwest in preference to the richer soil and more genial air of the South.

Slavery, among the other evils it has wrought, has also done this. It has built up all around its borders a wall against the incoming wave of human enterprise and labor; and has thus cursed the whole land with barrenness, by driving away from it all the energy and skill of a free people, through which alone it can be made rich and fruitful. It has shut out from its midst, by a decree inexorable and effective, the most valuable and desirable of all articles or things which the Old world sends us. For far more precious than the fabrics of royal manufacture, or the textures of imperial looms; richer than coin from her mints, or jewels from her mines, are her children. It is men that constitute a State. There is nothing for which there is so great a demand in this new and unpeopled world; nothing which is so essential to the growth and prosperity of this country; nothing for which we could well afford to give more in exchange than for men. This our greatest want, that it would be wise to supply, cost it any high price, Europe sends us for nothing; and yet so stupid and infatuated has been the policy of the South, that it has driven off with contempt and injury from all its borders, the population which sought to enter in and make its prosperity and greatness sure and enduring.

This is a subject in which the whole country, the people of the North as well as those in the South, have an abiding interest, and rights also that may not be overlooked. The North cannot afford to let a large portion of the whole country remain under the sway of an institution or a policy which dooms it to comparative weakness and decay, and makes it impossible that it should ever be able to bear its just share of the common burdens, or contribute its equal part to the power and glory of the nation. The North may well protest against any measures or principles so founded in the narrowest and meanest ignorance and selfishness, as those which close up one whole section of the Union to foreign immigration, and prohibit the settlement in its midst of the people by whom its resources will be developed, and its wealth and greatness increased and secured. Any institution that fastens barrenness and decay on any part of the common country, or forbids a home to free labor anywhere on its whole surface, must be condemned, and should be abolished.

And what should the foreign population among us think of a policy which bars them out from one-third of the country—that closes it against their countrymen, relatives and friends who are coming here to seek a home and a country—that pronounces all those immigrants unfit to dwell among the old slave-bred residents—that drives them off with scorn and abuse, or lets them come in, having first stripped them of all political rights, and fixed upon them the brand of disgrace, because they must labor? How long can a party who does all this—or toils, schemes and fights for a pestilent crew of slaveholders who do it—have the effrontery to call itself democratic, and be supported by the foreign vote as democratic? There are some frauds that may prosper; but this is too open. There is some lying that may not be found out; but this is too bold. True democracy demands that those States should be thrown open to the immigrant, slavery be driven out, and the free laborer be led in, protected by the power of the Union, and crowned with its best privileges and blessing.

THE COPPERHEAD CAUCUS.

We are informed by telegraph that the "democratic" and conservative members of Congress held a caucus, and among other proceedings passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President's proclamation of the 8th of December, 1863, is unwise, inexpedient, revolutionary and unconstitutional, and is therefore disapproved.

If any class of people should take exceptions to the amnesty proclamation it is the radicals, not the copperheads. The real objection to urge against the amnesty is, that it offers altogether too liberal terms to the rebels and traitors. It allows them to recover their forfeited privileges as citizens on conditions far too cheap and easy. It is certainly not unconstitutional to grant an amnesty, nor is it "revolutionary" to do so. Whether it were "unwise and inexpedient" are fairly debatable questions, to be tested and proven by actual trial, and not otherwise. If the amnesty causes large masses of rebels to return to their allegiance; if it causes the common people of the Confederate States to grow dissatisfied with rebel rule; if it promotes desertion from their armies, and induces the masses to resist or escape conscription, then it may be fairly claimed that it was wise and expedient to issue it. The most serious objection raised to the amnesty is, its offer to restore property to the rebels, which is contended to be a violation of the Confiscation act. Many good citizens think the President has gone too far and has overstepped the bounds of his legal authority, when he undertakes to set aside that law, and put traitors in possession of plantations and personal effects which they have justly forfeited and which an act of Congress directs the Executive to seize and sell for the benefit of the National treasury. But it is not this feature of the amnesty to which the copperhead caucus objected. It is the part wherein he requires the repentant rebel to acknowledge the freedom of the slaves emancipated by the proclamation of January 1, 1863, and by the acts of Congress. The caucus of doughfaces fancies still hope to save slavery, whether the rebellion be put down or not. "Nigger on the brain" is what is troubling them. They might as well, however, undertake to recall the Egyptian mummies to life as to save slavery. It is past doctoring, and nothing remains but to bury it out of sight.

☞ The war between the State and National Banks is gradually ripening. The American Exchange Bank, of this city, has opened the ball, and instructed its tellers to refuse the notes of the First National Bank, of Washington, which have made their appearance in small amounts.—*New York World.*

If that is the game, it is in the power of Congress to give the heterogeneous banks the hot end of the poker. If there is anything over which Congress has full power, it is over the circulating medium. Banks chartered by State Legislatures are of very doubtful constitutionality. No State is allowed to issue bills of credit. And how can they confer that power on private individuals? To coin money and regulate the value thereof, and to issue bills of credit to circulate as money, require the sanction of the National Legislature. Congress has established a system of National banking, for the purpose of giving the people a uniform currency, saving them from immense losses by the almost certain collapse, sooner or later, of the local "debt factories," from large losses by "exchange," and counterfeiting, and the destructive revulsions caused by inordinate expansions and sudden contractions, and from the inconvenience of a currency that is discredited beyond the limits of the State in which it is issued; and at the same time to create a system that will help to support the credit of the Federal Government in its tremendous struggle to save the Union. It is the duty of Congress to protect this system against the conspiracy of the heterogeneous and unconstitutional banks to destroy it. The remedy is simple and easy of application. Let a tax of six per cent be laid on their circulation, and they will soon "dry up" their issues, and leave the field to Chase's "greenbacks" and the National Bank bills. We hope there is national patriotism enough in Congress to rid the country of the useless and unconstitutional banks. Now is the time to strike the blow.

☞ Gov. Seymour in his message to the New York Legislature asserts that:

"Wise statesmanship can now bring this war to a close, upon terms cordially avowed at the outset of the contest."

On what evidence or authority does he make this statement? He produces none but his naked assertion and he can adduce no other. The declaration is nothing more than [illegible] copperhead gabble. The secesh concern of this city ventured to make a similar statement not long ago. We challenged it to furnish the proof, and demanded its authority. The only witness or backer it brought forward in support of its assertion was the Pittsburg hanker *J. Wesley Greene*. It afterwards offered Colorado Jewitt and Geo. Francis Train—a brace of strolling vagabonds, whose veracity is not equal to that of the Pittsburg impostor.

Fernando Wood pretended that he possessed certain and specific knowledge that the rebel authorities wanted to negotiate for peace on the terms of submission to the Federal Government. He was sent for by the President and cross-questioned, when it came out that he possessed no such information, and that the rebels had made no such proposition, nor any like it, but that the Honorable Fernando was simply humbugging his copperhead followers. Seymour's assertion has no more basis in truth than the lying report set afloat by the Woods. There is only one way to make peace which the rebels will ever accept and that is to thrash them into submission to the Constitution and the laws.

The Chesapeake Pirates.

The Chesapeake pirates, at least those of them who are in custody, were brought before the Admiralty Court of Halifax, on the 9th inst., Judge Stewart presiding; Hon. J. W. Johnston, Advocate General, appearing for the Crown; W. A. D. Morse for the owners of the Chesapeake, and J. W. Ritchie for the pirates. In opening the Chesapeake case the Judge stated that the case was entertained upon the ground that the seizure of the vessel was a piratical act. His opinion was that the vessel ought to be given up to her owners. Mr. Ritchie asked the Judge to contemplate the probability *that the Confederate Government would demand her*. The Judge declared that *he would not entertain anything of the kind*. Mr. Ritchie gave his interpretation of the law upon the validity of seizures, contending that any citizen of the Southern Confederacy, with or without a commission, has an absolute right to seize any vessel belonging to the Federals, and would be a lawful prize. The Advocate General said he felt some difficulty in bringing the case into this court, as there was a pretence of her being a lawful prize, but there was prima facie evidence that the capture was piracy. His opinion was that the vessel should be delivered over to the owners. An examination of witnesses followed. Chas. Waters testified that he attended a meeting in St. Johns, at which Capts. Parker, Robinson, Zeeley, McKinney and others were present. Capt. Parker said he wanted a crew to go to New York to capture a vessel. He stated that he had a commission from the Confederate Government and he understood that the crew was to be engaged for the Confederate service. This closes the evidence for the prosecution. The court then adjourned until Friday.

From North Carolina.

Intelligence from Newbern has been received that the expedition under Col. M'Chesney, of the 1st North Carolina regiment, which left Newbern on the 30th ult. for Greenville, met the enemy on Thursday night near Washington. Both parties were surprised. Lieut. Adams charged on and routed the enemy, killing a lieutenant and five men, all of whom were left on the field, and captured ten men, one cannon and caisson, with the horses, of Star's battery. Our loss was one killed, (Lieut. Adams) and five wounded. A negro brigade made an expedition into North Carolina, the results of which are nearly 2,000 slaves released from bondage, with whom were taken about 350 ox, horse and mule teams, and about 75 saddle horses. The guerillas lost thirteen in killed and wounded. Ten dwellings, with many thousand bushels of corn, were burned, besides two distilleries. Four rebel camps were destroyed, and one guerilla hung. One hundred rifles and a lot of uniforms and equipments fell into our hands. Our loss was 13 wounded, and one taken prisoner. We brought 14 rebel prisoners and four hostages. The blockade runner Bendigo, which was run ashore while attempting to run into Wilmington, was afterwards destroyed by the steamer Yankee.

The War in Virginia.

Military matters are very dull in Virginia. During the week very little has transpired worth mentioning. There are thousands of rumors of this place and that being threatened. If they have been, it, as yet, amounts to nothing but a threat. On the 9th inst. the noted guerilla McCowan, and three of his men were captured near Culpepper. It is believed that the rebels will not be able to [illegible] present in the Shenandoah Valley, owing to the inclement weather and the condition of the streams. The Shenandoah River is impassable from floating ice, and the movements of our forces have been such as to preclude the possibility of bridge building by the enemy. It is not expected that Early will remain in that section after the present month. On the 10th inst. Maj. Cole, in command of a battalion of Maryland Cavalry, encamped in London county, was attacked at 4 o'clock in the morning by the guerilla Mosby, the latter's force being nearly 400 strong. After severe fighting of an hour, Mosby was repulsed, leaving his killed and wounded on the field. Among the rebel dead were found four commissioned officers. Our loss is reported two killed and eleven wounded. Among the latter are Capt. Vernon, severely, and Lieut. Rivers, slightly. General Sullivan has a force of cavalry now in pursuit of the enemy. Mosby attempted to surround and surprise the camp, but found Major Cole on the alert and ready for him. It was supposed at one time that Cumberland and New Creek were threatened by Fitz Hugh Lee and Imboden, but it is ascertained that they are nowhere in that region, they having retreated in the direction of Staunton. All is quiet along the Baltimore and Ohio railroad.

The President's Proclamation in Louisiana.

An order is published from Gen. Shepley, Military Governor of Louisiana, authorizing the several registers of voters in the State to administer to all, except the disqualified, desirous of taking it, the oath prescribed by the late Proclamation of President Lincoln, and by which oath the juror, in addition to the obligation to support the Constitution and the Union, is sworn to abide by and faithfully support all acts of Congress and proclamations of the President, passed or issued during the rebellion, having reference to slaves, so long and so far as not modified or annulled by the Supreme Court.

This order is not to interrupt the registration of voters as already commenced, but the registers are required to keep a separate record of the oaths taken under the proclamation. The juror must repeat the oath after the officer administering it, and then subscribe it in duplicate, he keeping one copy, and the officer entering the other in a book, which, on or about the 15th of February, shall be deposited in the Executive Department.

The War in Tennessee—An Excuseless Disaster.

A rebel force which is pronounced by the correspondents "overwhelming," numbering "400," under Sam Jones, made a descent, on the 3d inst., upon a "small body" of our troops, numbering "250," of the 16th Illinois cavalry, under command of Major Beers, and 18 men of Searl's Ohio Battery, near Jonesville, Va. A "desperate resistance," continued from 7 A. M. to 3 P. M., was followed by the surrender of our force. Our casualties on the field amounted to about 20 killed and a like number wounded. We also lost one gun belonging to Searl's battery and two small howitzers. The force captured was guarding the key to the region of country which was our main reliance for forage. If the above account of a Federal disaster proves correct, it shows blundering or cowardice somewhere. The idea of calling an attacking force of 400 against 270 "overwhelming," is absurd. We don't think the best 400 rebels in all secessia can do what this dispatch alleges, if our men were allowed to fight. There is an error somewhere. Either our officers failed in their duty or the attacking force was far greater than is stated. We dislike another statement in the dispatch which reads thus: "The force captured was guarding the key to the region of country which was our main reliance for forage." Why was the "key" to so important a region for forage left in the charge of so slim a force as a battalion of cavalry, one gun and two small howitzers? The dispatch further states that Col. Lemert, the commandant of the Federal forces between Clinch river and Cumberland Gap, is busily shaping his resources for a speedy resistance, and has just expressed in my hearing, his ability to hold this point against treble the number of the enemy. The latest reports from East Tennessee are to the effect that Longstreet has been reinforced by Ewell, and has driven our forces back, and that he had been ordered to take Knoxville at all hazards. He has 40,000 men.

Miscellaneous Matters.

The scheme of occupying abandoned plantations in North Carolina seems to be working well. The rental has already produced quite a revenue, besides relieving Government of the support of thousands of poor colored people....The Ladies Bazaar of the Great Western Sanitary Fair at Cincinnati, was closed with a grand ball on the 8th. The net proceeds of the Fair are put down at $200,000....St. Joseph's College, at Binghampton, New York, was entirely destroyed by fire on the 1st inst. The libraries were all destroyed. There were about 100 students in attendance....Gov. Bramlette, of Kentucky, has issued a proclamation ordering military commandants that when a loyal citizen is taken off by guerillas, that at least five rebel sympathizers in the vicinity of the outrage be arrested and held as hostages....The National Democratic (copperhead) Committee are to meet in New York this week, to fix the time and place for holding their National Convention. The New York papers urge Chicago or Columbus as the proper place for the convention....Ex-Governor Hicks has been reelected United States Senator from Maryland to fill the position he now occupies by the appointment of the Governor....Maj. Gen. Curtis has been assigned to the command of the department of Kansas, which will consist of the State of Kansas and the territories of Nebraska, Colorado, and the Indian territory, with headquarters at Fort Leavenworth. He leaves for his new command as soon as the roads are passable....The Quakers lately appeared before the House Committee of the House of Representatives to urge that they should be exempted from military service, and the payment of commutation. They object to paying commutation inasmuch as it goes to the support of the war; but when they were told that by a late act the commutation fund goes into the general treasury, they found it very difficult to make it appear that they should be released from paying it....Connecticut has filled her quota and has 500 men over....The *Commercial's* Washington dispatch says that the President's choice for successor to Judge Caleb B. Smith, of Indiana, seems to be between Judge McDonald and Hon. Albert S. White, of Fayette, both citizens of Indiana, and the chances of the latter seem to be by far the best.....The statement that Gen. Burnside has been assigned to the Department of Ohio, relieving Gen. Foster, is entirely unfounded. This statement is made on the authority of Gen. Burnside himself.—He has, however, been assigned to a good command, and is likely soon to enter upon its duties. It is stated that he would have been returned to Ohio but for his own objection. It is also stated, though with what foundation cannot be ascertained, that Gen. Foster was relieved because some weeks ago he took a steamer which the Government was paying one hundred dollars a day for, and used it for several days in making a pleasure excursion up the Roanoke.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8, 1864.

MILITARY REPORT OF DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE—IMPORTANT DOCUMENT.

The Agricultural Department publishes a monthly report, which is one the most important documents to the agriculturist and merchant which issues from this city. The report for November is issued to-day. No report will be issued for December. But next year the reports will be much larger, each containing an article on some subject necessary to be discussed, and fuller comments on the matters embodied in the tables.

The November report contains an article from the Commissioner of Agriculture, Hon. Isaac Newton, which gives the plan upon which the reports are made up and published. These are:

1st. The procuring of a sufficient basis on which estimates of crops can be made from year to year from information of correspondents in each county.

2nd. He asks power to extend his correspondence so as to embrace statistics of manufactures and commerce, on the ground that these pursuits are inseparable with agriculture.

3d. A knowledge of the condition of the English crops from time to time, and of the countries which supply the English markets with breadstuffs, is necessary, therefore we ask to be placed in communication with our consuls so as to obtain such information.

This is an excellent move. Every British Consul is obliged to furnish his government with a monthly report of commerce, &c., of the portion of the world in which he is located; also of anything of public benefit or interest therein. Our Consuls should be made to do the same. In most cases these offices are sinecures.

The tables in the report refer generally to sustaining the soil by the use of proper manures and deep plowing. There is an interesting table on the clover seed crop of 1863 in nine of the principal clover-seed producing States—the omitted States producing but little. These States are as follows:

	1859.	1862.	1863.
Illinois	16,627	[illegible]	[illegible]
Indiana	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Maine	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Maryland	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Michigan	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Jersey	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York	109,337	[illegible]	107,694
Ohio	120,548	270,881	79,778
Pennsylvania	274,845	349,954	249,047
	837,129	1,064,780	808,448

This shows a decrease of 256,342 bushels, or 28 per cent., in the year 1863.

The increase in improved lands in the loyal States, between 1850 and 1860, has been 34,[illegible], and the increase of clover and grass seed during that time should have been one-third greater to keep up with this increase.

The following is a table of the improved lands of the loyal States, by which it will be seen that Illinois is the second State of the Union in this respect:

TABLE OF IMPROVED LANDS IN LOYAL STATES.

	1850. Acres.	1860. Acres.
Maine	2,039,596	2,677,216
New Hampshire	2,251,488	2,367,039
Vermont	2,601,409	2,758,443
Massachusetts	2,133,436	2,155,512
Rhode Island	[illegible]	[illegible]
Connecticut	1,768,178	1,830,808
New York	12,408,964	14,376,397
New Jersey	1,767,991	1,944,445
Pennsylvania	8,628,619	10,463,305
Maryland	2,797,905	3,002,269
Delaware	580,862	637,065
Kentucky	5,968,270	7,644,217
Ohio	9,851,493	12,665,587
Michigan	1,929,110	3,419,861
Indiana	5,046,543	8,161,717
Illinois	5,039,545	13,251,473
Missouri	2,938,425	6,246,871
Wisconsin	1,045,499	3,746,036
Iowa	824,682	3,780,253
Minnesota	5,035	556,250
Kansas	[illegible]	372,835
California	32,454	2,430,882
	70,611,351	104,516,613
		70,611,351
Increase in loyal States		34,905,162

The report gives the exports of breadstuffs and of meats; tables showing decrease of productions of breadstuffs in Ireland (heretofore furnished) &c. The most important of these tables are as follows:

EXPORTS OF BREADSTUFFS.

	Flour, brls.	Meal, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.
From Sept. 1, 1862, to Sept. 1, 1863	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Since Sept. 1 to Dec. 15				
To Great Britain	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Same time, 1862	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
To the Continent	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Same time, 1862	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

EXPORTS OF MEATS.

The exports of meats for the year 1862 and 1863, wanting the last week of the year, have been as follows:

1862.	Beef, trcs.	Beef, brls.	Pork, brls.
To Great Britain	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
To the Continent	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
To all other foreign ports	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total, 1862	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1863.			
To Great Britain	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
To the Continent	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
To all other foreign ports	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total, 1863	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

	Pork, bxs.	Hams & bacon, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
1862. To Great Britain	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
To the Continent	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
To all other foreign ports	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total, 1862	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1863. To Great Britain	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
To the Continent	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
To all other foreign ports	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total, 1863	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

It will be seen from the above tables that our exports of breadstuffs have much decreased, but those of provisions or meats have increased during the year 1863.

NEW DEPARTMENT.

I learn that a new military department will probably be soon created in the West. It will comprise the States of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan and perhaps Missouri.

CONSCRIPTION ACT.

The Senate, it is thought now, will consolidate all the classes liable to conscription, and also repeal the $300 clause. The House, it is thought, on the other hand, will retain the commutation clause.

SMALL POX.

There is great terror here on account of the small pox. The death of Senator Bowden of Virginia from this disease in its most malignant form has added to the fright of the people. I know of strangers coming here who will not ride in a horse car or carriage, go to the theatre, or in fact to any public place, where people are congregated together, on account of the fear of infection. A member yesterday introduced a resolution in the House appealing to the city authorities to establish suitable hospitals for the treatment of this disease.

JUSTICE TO GEN. SHERMAN—BATTLE OF CHATTANOOGA.

The following letter from Gen. Meigs should be published in justice to Major Gen. W. T. Sherman:

HEADQUARTERS Q. M. DEP'T, }
CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Dec. 5, 1863. }

MY DEAR GENERAL: I have seen this evening in the New York *Tribune* of the 30th ult., an unofficial letter to the Secretary of War, in which I attempted to give a description of the battle of Chattanooga. The telegraph or the types have maltreated it. The mistakes, however, are of little consequence except in their substitution of Gen. Thomas' name for yours in the reference to the passage of the Tennessee, and the seizure and fortification of the position of Mission Ridge, on the extreme right of the rebel army.

I wrote your name, and it was sent to the telegraph office, as I am assured by my clerk and by Capt. Farnsworth, who, while I rode to Ringgold, carried my rough scrawl to the telegraph office.

I enclose a correct copy of the dispatch as sent. I regret the error by which the letter as printed fails to do justice to you, though, no doubt, the thoughtful reader and the soldier will detect the error, as the position and the assault are in another part of the letter correctly ascribed to you and your troops. I am, yours, &c.,

M. C. MEIGS, Q. M. G.

To Major General W. T. Sherman, Commanding Department of Tennessee.

ZETA.

Iowa.

The soldiers Nabb and Frear, who foully murdered a negro in the streets of Davenport, on Christmas day, have been examined and committed for trial. The defendants' counsel put in a plea of want of jurisdiction, and the defendants refused to plead.....On last Sunday, Bishop Lee visited Camp McClellan, at Davenport, and preached to the Minnesota Indian prisoners. The singing of the Indians was very entertaining, and their repetition of the Lord's prayer in concert was very solemn. They listened with marked attention to the sermon of the Bishop. Rev. Mr. Williams, who has been a missionary among the Indians for thirty years, acted as interpreter.....Gen. Sully was assaulted by a soldier in the streets of Davenport on Tuesday. The soldier first ordered the general to "halt!" The General paid no heed to this order, but walked quietly on, when the soldier seized him by the coat collar. Gen. Sully turned round and knocked him down, had him arrested and locked up in the camp.....A piece of vandalism occurred in Mosalem township, Iowa, which deserves to be ventilated. A young woman was teaching the district school who was offensive to some of the people, and failing to get her removed, they gathered one night and completely demolished the school house and furniture. This occurred within a few miles of Dubuque.....The long bridge about two miles east of Batavia, on the Burlington and Missouri Railroad, was set on fire on Tuesday morning, the 29th ult., and while burning a "mixed" train attempted to run over it. The engine broke loose from the cars and got safely over, but the bridge went down, and thirteen cattle cars were piled in an indistinguishable mass. Nothing was killed but one horse.....The distillery of Hoffman & Hardesty, in Keokuk county, was seized on the 5th instant by the United States Deputy Collector of the 4th District, in consequence of the refusal of the firm to comply with the requirements of the excise law.....The Burlington *Hawkeye* says that two stage-drivers in the employment of the Western Stage Company, were frozen to death on the 1st inst.—one between Marshalltown and DesMoines, and the other on some other route near that place. A lady was also frozen to death in the stage beyond Des Moines.....The Burlington *Daily Argus*, the copperhead organ in that city, has gone to pieces and will be heard of no more forever....The Lyons *Mirror* records a terrible accident which occurred a few days ago at Hamm's distillery, to Samuel Green, the night watchman at that establishment, who stumbled at night when alone into a vat of boiling liquor, [illegible] The [illegible] fellow managed to flounder out of the boiling fluid, but only to fall outside the building to freeze. He lay for a long time before being discovered, and died in great agony shortly after.

THE STATE AGRICULTURAL CONVENTION.

Interesting Debate upon the Agricultural College.

[From Our Special Correspondent.]

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 6th, 1864.

The Agricultural State Convention was called to order by B. J. Roots, of Perry county, and on his motion, Mr. Kyle, of Mercer, was elected President of the Convention. On motion of J. P. Reynolds, Thos. Quick, of Washington county, was elected Secretary. Mr. Mills of Marion county was elected Vice President.

Messrs Roots and Mills were respectively called upon and addressed the Convention on the various objects for which it was called.

On motion of Secretary Reynolds, a committee of three was appointed to propose a programme or order of business for to-morrow. Prof. Turner, J. B. McConnell, of Sangamon, and B. J. Roots, were appointed said committee. On motion, M. L. Cole of Whitesides, and Dr. Clyde, were added to the Committee.

On motion the Convention adjourned until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 7th.

Convention met and minutes of yesterday's meeting read and adopted.

The Committee on programme made the following report which was accepted.

BUSINESS PROGRAMME.

The Committee appointed to prepare a programme for business, report and suggest the following subject for discussion, in order as stated:

1st. Plan for the organization of the proposed Agricultural College, embracing the following points:

1st. Shall there be one or more institutions. The Convention decided in favor of only one.

2d. The Managing Board to consist of five members, whose residences respectively are in the four quarters central part of the State—no two residing in the same Congressional district. The persons to be nominated by the Executive Board of the State Agricultural Society, approved by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate.

3d.—The location to be made (after inviting and considering bids from such localities as may choose to offer them) at such point as may seem in the judgment of the locating board, to offer the greatest facilities and inducements, all things considered.

4th.—An experimental farm, in connection with the college, of not less than 160 acres.

5th.—That agricultural tests and experiments be instituted in different portions of the State, including grains, grasses, fruits and animals, under the supervision of the board, for the purpose of learning the adaptation of climate and soils on said productions.

Mr. Reynolds offered in writing the following resolution, embodying the foregoing motion and amendment:

Resolved, That the interests of the industrial classes of this State will be best subserved by the appropriation of the lands arising from the Congressional grant of lands to Illinois, to the endowment, support and maintenance of but one industrial college, entirely untrammeled by any other institution now existing.

Adopted unanimously.

The question of appointing the Managing Board was then taken up.

Mr. Mills moved to amend by selecting one from each Congressional District. Lost.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention was called to order at half past two o'clock.

Mr. B. G. Roots offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That each county be entitled to one representative among the students, and in addition to this, each representative district be entitled to as many representatives among the students as they have in the popular branch of the legislature, the number to be increased as the faculty may desire upon the same basis.

Various amendments were proposed, and some discussion followed, but the original resolution was finally adopted.

Prof. Turner offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the students admitted into the institution shall be at least 17 years of age, of good moral character, and shall have passed a satisfactory examination in all the branches required by law to be taught in our common schools, and where more candidates are proposed than can be received, their right of precedence shall be determined only by their superiority in scholarship and moral character.

Mr. Munlove offered the following amendment, which was accepted:

Resolved, That it be the duty of the Faculty of the University Board to select one competent man in each county whose duty it shall be to examine the pupils.

The resolution and amendment was adopted.

Prof. Turner offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Convention that while the final aim of this institution ought to be the highest that the human mind can conceive, and that a great people can ultimately execute, we should attempt to approximate that ideal by progressing towards it only by a slow and healthful growth; by the most cautious and limited expenditure of funds and resources from year to year, till at last after generations shall complete, what we now, in our weakness, only begin—and we especially desire to urge upon the managing boards the propriety of exercising the strictest economy in order to avoid all necessity for additional taxation.

Resolved, That Mr. Reynolds, Corresponding Secretary of the State Agricultural Society, and Mr. Minier, Ex-President of the State Horticultural Society, now present, be requested to prepare for the *Prairie Farmer*, and other papers, a brief outline of the origin, history, amount and purposes of this endowment, and request all friendly papers in the State to republish the same.

Prof. Turner was, upon motion, added to the committee, and the resolutions adopted unanimously.

The manner of procuring agricultural statistics, was then discussed, and after various suggestions, Mr. Reynolds proposed the plan in operation in the State of New York, which was unanimously adopted, and the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the executive board of the State Agricultural Society be requested to procure and distribute to each county agricultural societies as may request them blanks for the collection of agricultural statistics of the State in general, in accordance with the laws of New York on that subject, and to furnish a copy of the next volume of the transactions of the State society to each school district of such counties as shall fill up the blanks and return them to the State society, as required by the laws referred to.

Adjourned till 9 a. m.

SCAEVA.

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 9, 1864.

Convention met at 9 o'clock a. m.

The subject of the best means of insuring the utility and success of the county agricultural societies was taken up and considered.

Mr. Maniere offered the following preamble and resolution:

WHEREAS, Certain persons in our State have expressed the opinion privately and through the press that the county agricultural societies of the State have become [illegible] and are, consequently, practically defunct; and

WHEREAS, It is believed that such sentiments may prove injurious to the usefulness of said societies, therefore,

Be it Resolved, As the sense of this Convention, that so far from believing that the usefulness of our county societies is ended, we need to amend what may be erroneous in them and organize one in every county in the State.

The resolution was supported by a very able and interesting speech by the mover, showing up the abuses that had crept into the societies, how to amend them, and the beneficial results that would flow therefrom.

A discussion on the resolution was participated in by Messrs. Mills of Logan, Manlove, Roots, Prof. Turner, Duffield, Webster and Mills of Marion, when it was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Pickrell of Macon, offered the following preamble and resolution which were adopted:

WHEREAS, Much confusion has arisen detrimental to the success of our State and county agricultural societies, by the holding of fairs at the same time in adjoining States and counties, therefore,

Resolved, That it is the duty, in order to success of the State Society to hold and have more correspondence with adjoining State societies in regard to the matter.

Resolved, That county agricultural societies would increase their usefulness by arranging with each other, and fixing upon permanent times for holding their respective fairs so as not to clash with adjoining counties.

Mr. W. W. Corbett of the *Prairie Farmer*, offered the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That the county agricultural societies of Illinois, having a common object, should be made as uniform in their mode of operation as possible, and as one means to this end, we recommend uniformity of constitutions, and as far as practicable of by-laws. Also,

Resolved, That this Convention appoint a committee of five to draft a constitution and by-laws, and that a copy be forwarded by the Secretary of the State Agricultural Society to the officers of each county society, to be voted on for adoption. Also,

Resolved, That the Convention appoint a committee of five to draft a constitution and by-laws for consideration, and that with the sanction of the Convention, a copy be forwarded by the Secretary of the State Society, to the officers of each county society, by them to be voted on for adoption.

The Convention adjourned until 2 o'clock p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. Pate of Vermillion, offered the following:

Resolved, That we request the Legislature at its next session to pass an act prohibiting the running at large of male animals of the cattle, hog and sheep kind, above the age of six months. Adopted.

Mr. Manlove offered the following which was adopted:

Resolved, That we recommend the next Legislature to pass a law taxing dogs as follows:

That every person owning one dog be taxed one dollar; that every person owning two dogs be taxed three dollars; and in like proportion according to the number of dogs, to be assessed with other property.

The convention proceeded to appoint the committee under Mr. Corbett's resolution, in relation to the constitution and by-laws; W. W. Corbett, of Cook; J. H. Pickrell, of Macon; J. P. Reynolds, of Sangamon; A. B. McConnell, of Sangamon, and H. S. Osborn, of Perry, were appointed that committee.

The following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, The system of distributing seed, cuttings and plants, has been inefficient, and in many instances mischievous in its workings, and believing it may be made to subserve an important purpose; therefore,

Be it Resolved, That we urge upon the present Congress the importance of the claim for an experimental farm for the purpose of testing seeds and plants before distributing them among the people, [illegible] and hope such farm may be established, to be under the control of the Department of Agriculture.

Resolved, That we urge the utmost liberality consistent with the condition of the country, towards the Department of Agriculture, that its influence may be no wise be crippled for want of money and means.

On motion of J. H. Pickrell of Macon, voted a copy of the foregoing resolutions be sent to each Senator and Representative in Congress, and to the Department of Agriculture.

On motion, the Convention adjourned sine die.

—In the South Carolina State Senate on the 15th ult., it was resolved, that the Hon. Edmund Ruffin, a distinguished Virginian, who has identified himself with the struggle in which we are engaged from its commencement on the soil of South Carolina, be invited to a seat in the Senate Chamber.

EUROPE.

Napoleon's Reply to the French Senate—An Extraordinary Divorce Case—A Terrible Shipwreck.

THE WRECK OF AN EMIGRANT SHIP AND LOSS OF THREE HUNDRED LIVES.

It has been briefly announced that an emigrant vessel which left Hamburgh for Australia a short time since with between 300 and 400 persons on board, was lost on the coast of Holland during the recent storms, and that nearly every soul on board perished. One of the few survivors has furnished the following narrative of the wreck:

The vessel was driven about in a terrible manner by the winds and the waves, and at last she could no longer be steered. About one o'clock the captain gave orders to sound with the lead. We did so, and, to our horror, found only seventeen feet of water. We saw that we were lost, and in a few minutes the ship struck forward, and, with a terrible shock, she afterwards struck aft. The rudder then gave way. We immediately proceeded to cut away the masts, but they broke off like sticks, and their wreck beat great holes in the deck, through which the water poured and filled the 'tween decks. Another fearful crash was heard, and the ship broke in two amidships. All who were in the fore part of the vessel and between decks were drowned, and the one sank with all who were there and the other was full of water. Thus 250 lives were sacrificed to the waves in the space of a few minutes. It was a fearful sight. Yet we could do nothing. The after portion of the vessel was sunk in a few minutes, but was not entirely covered with water. The lower portion held together, but was imbedded in the sandy bottom. Now, however, one sea after another rushed over the deck, tore away the bulwarks, and carried off all who could not hold on firmly. We all jumped into the largest boat which was firmly jammed in between the wreck of the masts and water vessels. Behind and before me lay dead and wounded, and among them was the captain. Thus cowering together in the boat, exposed to every sea that swept the vessel, sometimes lying on the dead, and at other times packed between corpses, I awaited the dawn of day. * * * Of the 300 passengers only 24 men and one woman are saved, and, with the remnant of the crew are reduced to a state of utter destitution.

EXTRAORDINARY DIVORCE CASE—FITZGERALD VS. FITZGERALD.

[From the Liverpool Mercury, Dec. 21.]

The case of "Fitzgerald vs. Fitzgerald" was opened in the Divorce Court on Wednesday.

Mr. Chambers stated the case. He said that the petitioner, Mrs. Charlotte Georgiana Fitzgerald, prayed for a divorce from her husband Major William Fitzgerald, on the ground of cruelty and adultery, to which the respondent pleaded denial. Major Fitzgerald was the son of Lord William Fitzgerald, and the petitioner was the daughter of a gentleman of fortune named Bettesworth. The marriage was solemnized at St. George's, Hanover square, on the 12th of November, 1857, and in about a week afterwards the ill-treatment was commenced. It appeared that at the time of the marriage Major Fitzgerald was in debt, and receiving only £500 from his father-in-law, he abused him and his wife's mother in the hearing of his wife. After the marriage the parties went to Paris and then returned to Dublin, where they resided in Hume street for some months. Major Fitzgerald was deputy quartermaster general, and in the course of his official visits he became acquainted with a gentleman named Mallet, who held a situation in the Castle of Dublin, and it was with the wife of that gentleman that the adultery was charged. The intrigue with this lady was carried on during the honeymoon, and the neglect and ill-treatment were alleged to have been continued during the period of their cohabitation, which lasted until the 23d of August, 1862, and in two instances his conduct produced premature confinement, and the death of the children with which she was then *enciente*. Major Fitzgerald took on himself to decline invitations for his wife while they were in Dublin, and he was in the habit of leaving her alone from breakfast until the evening. The learned counsel further stated that the respondent was entitled to between £20,000 and £30,000 in the event of surviving his wife. Mrs. Fitzgerald was examined by Mr. Chambers. She said that after the marriage she and her husband went to Folkestone and then to Paris, where they stayed at the Hotel des Deux Mondes for seven or eight days. They breakfasted together at the hotel, but Major Fitzgerald left her alone all day, and only took her out once, and that at the instigation of their landlady. He abused her parents in the most offensive manner, calling her father "a scoundrel," and her mother "a sharper" and a "designing, wicked old woman." He also treated her very ill while they were in Paris, both by language and contemptuous manner. He took a fan from her, stating that he was going to get it repaired; but he did not bring it back, and said that it had been given her by some "—— lover of hers." On their return to London after leaving Paris, she wanted a riding-habit. He told her that Mrs. Mallet had sent one back and it would do for her, but she refused. She heard him constantly talking about Mrs. Mallet. When he spoke of Mrs. Mallet it was in an impressive manner. On their way to Holyhead, on their return from the continent, he addressed her only in monosyllables. There was something strange in his appearance, and she asked him if he was ill. He replied, "I never did love you, and only married you for your money," and reproached her father for not having prevented the marriage when he knew the state of his feelings. When they returned to Ireland they remained for some time at Salt-hill Hotel, near Dublin. He had to attend at his office only about two hours in the day, but he was in the habit of leaving her alone. While at Salt-hill Major Fitzgerald called her "an old screw and a battered creature." He did not ill-treat her before servants. He requested her to visit Mrs. Mallet among the first whom she went to see in Dublin. On one occasion he said with reference to their having children, that if they were like her they would be "such disgusting little imps." With reference to taking her into society in Dublin, he said, "I am not going about like an ass, with a wife tied to my tail." In May, 1858, they came to England, and she took up her residence at Dover for two months, but her husband remained in London. Major Fitzgerald was in the habit of praising women to her, who possessed what she did not in her personal appearance, such as the color of hair and complexion. He called her an old scarecrow, and he likened her to a lump of dirt. He had conversation with her about married women who had intrigues, and advised her, if she was not happy, to do the same. She said she would, and that if she left him she would return to her parents; and he replied that she had better do so, as anybody else would drop her like a lump of dirt. The witness then detailed a series of acts of violence on the part of her husband, which led to her premature confinements, and the effects of which were visible in bruises and marks on her person, and on one occasion he jammed her between the door of a room. Major Fitzgerald said, with respect to her premature confinement in Chester street, what a fool she must be to live with him after that event.

The Queen's advocate cross-examined the witness at great length. She met her husband first at Maldon, and she was acquainted with him about three or four months before their marriage. Major Fitzgerald expected to have received £1,500 from her father at their marriage, but he only got £500. It was a misunderstanding on her husband's part.—There was £8,000 settled by her husband's father on her, and £100 a year, which her husband received. Her husband had about £500 a year. She admitted that some letters produced were in her handwriting, but denied that others were. She said that on the occasion of one of her confinements she was examined by Dr. Perry, who put her to pain.—She denied that she ever stated to Lady Ann Chemson that Dr. Perry had caused the death of her child; but she believed that when her husband said so she adopted his statement. She did not make any such statement to Dr. Pettigrew or any one else. They purchased with her money a house at Braden, Malmesbury, and here they had an altercation respecting some trees, which her husband wanted to cut down, and he called her a viper. Some time before that he had caused her spasms in the heart by his violence. During two years that he absented himself from her bed, there was no necessity for his doing so from the state of her health, except for about six weeks. In August, 1861, her husband was at Cowes, but not in consequence of bad health, but for pleasure. She could not say that the letter now produced was in her handwriting. She knew a man named Kelley, who had been a butler in Mr. Mallett's family. When the present proceedings were instituted he was lying ill in the Bath Hospital, and expressed a wish to see her. She went to him and carried him what she thought from his state he might require. She knew a Mrs. Hopkins, who was out of her mind in consequence of the persecution to which she was subjected with a view to prevent her giving evidence in this suit. With respect to the child to which she had given birth, and which had died thirty-six hours afterwards, she did not refuse to see it. When it was moaning in its last cries she desired it to be taken up stairs that she might not be disturbed by its cries.

Mr. Perry, F. R. C. S., said that he had been called in to see Mrs. Fitzgerald at Chester street in 1860, in order to give an opinion as to her condition. She was eight months in pregnancy. From what she stated as to an altercation between her and her husband some days previously, she felt very ill, and from the symptoms she described he felt satisfied she was carrying a dead child. The witness then stated that he adopted means to ascertain the fact, of which he was quite satisfied. The means were of the most simple nature, and as far as he could recollect he did not think that he had recourse to the use of any instrument. He could not have killed the child without endangering the life of the mother. He did not remain with Mrs. Fitzgerald more than a quarter of an hour, and had not seen her since, except in court that day. On the day when he was called in to Mrs. Fitzgerald's he saw the major, and he believed he made a report to him relative to his wife, and the major gave him his fee.

A number of letters written by Major Fitzgerald to his wife, shortly after the separation, were read. They were all in the same tone, earnestly imploring her to forgive him and to return to him. We insert one of them as a specimen:

AUGUST 27, 1862.

MY DARLING WIFE: I got the draught. Indeed, indeed, you are ill used. I will take care of the £3 till we meet again. Do give me a hope, for I am, I vow before God, in an awful state of mind. Darling, kindest, best of wives, I little thought I loved you so tenderly as I do. Georgie, I have behaved badly to you, and God has struck me deep, at last. Oh! [illegible] [illegible] your parents to let me see you. Oh, do, Georgie, I am indeed grieved. I am an awful sinner. Christ has [illegible] I do not know where to go, what to do, where to turn. I have [illegible] yes! I walked round and round [illegible] all looks awfully quiet [illegible] I am a fearfully wicked man, and I [illegible] You know not what a fearful state I am in. What can Pettigrew advise? All lies with you and yours. Oh, forgive me now, and I will swear an awful vow to alter my conduct! For the last time, forgive me, most injured and excellent of wives. More and more I think of it, the more awful and wicked has been my conduct. Again, your mother has been shamefully treated. Also, your father; [illegible] me, and let me see you once more [illegible] George, darling wife, I [illegible] and how now in [illegible] your sick [illegible] dearest [illegible] take pity on your wretched husband [illegible] What can Pettigrew do? I am here.

Your wretched husband, W. F.

George Alexander, examined by Dr. Wamby, deposed that he was formerly groom and valet to Major Fitzgerald; he went in 1858 and remained till 1861. He attended him every morning, and had opportunities of seeing how the Major behaved to Mrs. Fitzgerald.—His conduct was very kind to her. Cross-examined by Mr. Chambers: The Major was hot and passionate at times, but it was soon over. He used to swear sometimes, and once swore at the cook. Sarah Needham deposed that she was in the service of Mrs. Fitzgerald, in Lowndes square. She waited in the parlor. Major Fitzgerald appeared to treat his wife kindly. There was another servant, named Ashton, and she recollected Mrs. Fitzgerald calling her a ——, for not doing some needlework. Cross-examined: She afterwards went to live with Mrs. Fitzgerald at Braden, but she left because Mrs. Fitzgerald said she was impudent. Lady Maria Ann Sherson deposed that she was the wife of Capt. Sherson, and she had been on intimate terms with Major Fitzgerald, but she did not know much of Mrs. Fitzgerald before her marriage. She visited her after her confinement, and she told her that Dr. Perry had examined her so roughly that he had killed her child. She recollected Mrs. Fitzgerald calling on her in 1862, in Thurlow square, and she mentioned that her children were ill. Mrs. Fitzgerald asked who attended them. She replied Dr. Perry, but she was going to call in some one else.—Mrs. Fitzgerald said she was glad of that, as she did not like Dr. Perry, because he killed her child. Captain George Andrews was formerly in the Life Guards. He was acquainted with Major Fitzgerald and his wife when they lived at Braden. They appeared to live very comfortably, and Major Fitzgerald behaved very kindly. Cross-examined: He recollected in November, 1861, Major Fitzgerald writing a letter to his wife in which he stated "I swear that I have never had any acquaintance with that person," (Mrs. Mallet) and in which he spoke of not having received the £1,300. At his request he copied that letter. That was the first time he heard anything of Mrs. Mallet. He never saw any irritability in the temper of Major Fitzgerald or heard him swear.

Mr. Mallett (examined by the Queen's advocate). He was formerly in the Fourth Light Dragoons, but now held a situation in the foreign office. Before that he occupied a house at Dublin Castle. He became acquainted with Major Fitzgerald in 1855. He was married to Mrs. Mallett in 1853. They had six children. Mrs. Mallett was confined of her second child on the 23d of January, 1858. He recollected Major Fitzgerald and his wife coming to Ireland. Major Fitzgerald visited them. He met Major Fitzgerald at the Army and Navy Club. They went to the play together, but he did not know when it was. The witness then pointed out the positions of the rooms in his house from a photograph. The walls of the house were very thin, and conversation in one room could be heard in the next.

Dr. Phillimore: It is my duty to ask you a very unpleasant question. Did you ever see any improper intimacy between your wife and Major Fitzgerald?

The witness (emphatically and with indignation): Never. My wife is incapable of doing such a thing.

Mrs. Georgina Mallet (examined by Mr Huddleston): She was married in 1853, and went to reside at the Castle at Dublin. Major Fitzgerald visited them, and was very intimate. She had a servant named Bell, now Beauclerc, as lady's maid. It was not true that she ever saw her sitting on a sofa with Major Fitzgerald. It was not true that she ever saw him in her bedroom, or saw him kiss her. Mr. Huddleston: I am obliged to ask you, did you ever have any improper connection with Major Fitzgerald? Witness: Never.

After the examination of two or three other witnesses in corroboration of the fact that the respondent was not guilty of immoral conduct with Mrs. Mallet, the jury returned a verdict that "Major Fitzgerald was not guilty of cruelty toward his wife, nor had he been guilty of adultery with Mrs. Mallet; and so ended this extraordinary case.

THE BONDS FOR BLOCKADE RUNNERS.

Further Developements at the New York Custom House—Arrest of Albert M. Palmer, Private Secretary to the Collector.

[From the N. Y. Times, Jan. 7.]

It will be remembered that United States Marshal Murray made the arrest several days since of Louis Benjamin, on the charge of having shipped goods to Nassau, the ultimate destination of which was for the South. Benjamin was at once sent to Fort Lafayette, and all the paper found in his office, his office safe, account books, letter books, &c., taken possession of by the Marshal. The safe was found securely locked, and there was very little in the papers and books found that could be considered evidence of the prisoner's guilt. Nothing was known of the contents of the safe, but Marshal Murray was convinced it would be policy to know just what it did contain, and on Tuesday afternoon succeeded in opening it.

The check-book of Benjamin was found inside, with marginal references showing that a number of checks had been drawn in favor of A. M. Palmer, Collector Barney's Private Secretary, for sums varying from $150 to $250 each. There were some other papers found tending to show considerable intimacy between the parties, and one of these in Palmer's handwriting, on the official paper of the Customhouse, read:

DEAR BENJAMIN: Send me $150 immediately. I wish to use it at once.

Yours, PALMER.

The other evidences against the accused have not yet been given out, but as soon as they were discovered Marshal Murray and Naval officer Dennison held a consultation together in regard to the matter, and on the following morning (yesterday) called upon Maj. Gen. Dix and laid the whole case before that official, who coincided with them in deeming it proper that Palmer should be taken into custody. The necessary orders were made out, transferring him at once to Fort Lafayette, and directions for his arrest were given to Detective Smith and Deputy Dwire, who visited the Custom-house, but failed to find the object of their search. They then secreted themselves near the Collector's room, and a confidential clerk of the Marshal's office was sent to make inquiries for him. The colored porter in attendance stated that he was engaged with Mr. Barney and could not be seen. The clerk requested that he be asked to step to the door a moment. Upon being called, Mr. Palmer came to the door when the officers stepped forward and took him into custody in the Collector's room and in presence of the Collector. The accused trembled violently and became very much agitated at the suddenness with which he had been taken. He requested the officer to explain matters but was informed they knew nothing of the case beyond the fact that they had been ordered to take him in charge. He was then placed in a carriage and driven immediately to Fort Lafayette, at which place he arrived about 6 o'clock in the evening.

It is stated that Benjamin was in habit of shipping goods to Nassau in some other name; that he would then enter his own name in the bond as one of the sureties that the goods should not go into the Confederacy. It is alleged that Palmer procured the second bondsman (the law requiring two,) and that he accepted the name of Smalley, a clerk in the office, as the second surety. Another statement is that Smalley was induced to go upon the bond out of friendship for Benjamin. In either case, Palmer's position was such as to allow any name to pass that had once been approved by him, and it is stated that he allowed these names to appear and to pass for a consideration. The full nature of the evidence against him, however, is not fully known, and it cannot be said with precision how much or how little he is implicated; but there are important documents in the case, and several papers in the possession of the Marshal which have a bearing upon the entire transactions of Palmer and others.

W. A. Smalley, whose arrest in connection with Benjamin has been stated, expresses his desire for a speedy and thorough investigation of the facts so far as he is concerned of the bond signing, and avows his entire innocence of any knowledge that he was signing bonds for blockade-runners; he became acquainted with Benjamin some time since at a dinner; the acquaintance ripened into friendship, and on this he signed the bonds. For every bond he signed, some eight or more, he subsequently received in an envelope a check from Benjamin for $100, neither more or less; he made no secret of the fact, but mentioned it to a number of friends as a business transaction. The checks were drawn to his order, were signed by Benjamin, and were presented by him, (Smalley.) They are yet in bank, unless taken possession of by Marshal Murray, and these facts, he claims, are sufficient proof that he was not aware of guilt, and did not intend committing any; for, he argues, was he the one or did he intend the other, he would have taken cash, and not allowed the check evidences against him. The first bonds he signed were canceled on the affidavits of reputable parties, in Nassau, that the goods he gave them for were landed at Nassau, and were retailed there.

Officer Jarvis, of the Marshal's Office, arrested Mr. Smalley on the 31st December. At that time he was and to date he has been quite ill at his house, but on Monday was able to go out and be sworn in as Clerk of the Fourth District Court, to which position he has been recently appointed. He is still, of course, under arrest.

Gen. Grant's Army.

There is but little of interest from General Grant's department. Half of Gen. Willich's brigade have re-enlisted, and re-enlisting is going on very satisfactory in the whole army. Gen. Thomas has issued an order, that the men who committed the late murder in Lincoln county, if caught, be summarily executed, and any persons executing them will be held as guiltless. All persons aiding, abetting or harboring these guerillas will be immediately arrested and tried by military commission. The New York *World's* correspondent, dating at Chattanooga 30th ultimo, states that the rebel Wheeler, with a large force of cavalry, attacked a train, capturing it for a few moments, but the 4th Ohio and 20th Missouri mounted infantry came up and dispersed the whole rebel force, recapturing the train and taking over 200 prisoners.—Wheeler has returned into Georgia, and will probably not attempt any more raids at present.

—A Russian citizen named Maitianoff, having inserted in the journal Kolokol a letter addressed to the Emperor, in which he blamed principles that guided the policy of the Government, has been condemned by the Council of the Empire to five years of galleys, and to spend the remainder of his life in Siberia.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13, 1864.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

Decided flutter to-day among whiskey speculators, from the fact that the committee of Ways and Means reported a bill fixing on all distilled spirits produced after 12th inst. at 60 cents per gallon, increasing duties on imported liquors in the same proportion and providing that all liquors on hand on the 12th instant, which have not already paid government duties, shall be subject to the increased tax. The same provisions as heretofore for drawback. Same bill two cents tax on cotton.

The indications, as inferred from Chase's letter to the Senate, are that we shall have still higher taxation on nearly all articles.

EXTENSION OF BOUNTIES.

After delaying the matter for several days, the Senate Finance Committee, on learning that some adjustment of conflicting views between the Treasury and War Departments had been made, to-day reported in favor of the House bill extending bounties to veterans till the 1st of March. It was stated that they had resolved to suspend them on the 1st of February, but in view of the time which had elapsed they decided not to modify the House bill.

In the course of the debate in the Senate, Harris took occasion to say that with the veteran re-enlistments this bill would secure, and in the present condition of the rebellion, he believed another draft would never be needed.

Senator Doolittle subsequently expressed nearly the same opinion, adding that if the next Presidential election were over, the fact of it ending in favor of the Administration, would be the end of the rebellion.

CONTESTED SEATS.

In the case of the contest of the seat from Dacotah Territory, the Committee of Elections has decided to admit Jayne to his seat for the present, but has made no final decision. In the case of Frank Blair, he has not yet been sworn in, and it is not known whether he intends to be. The general belief is that he would be soon unseated any way, as Knox is supposed to have a pretty clear case in contesting the seat.

The Senate was at work to-day on the Conscription law; to-morrow Garrett Davis' case comes up. It is stated that Sumner will make a speech on it.

POLITICAL.

The National Democratic Committee recently requested the members of that party in Congress to name a place for holding their next National Convention. At the caucus last night, in answer to the request, Cincinnati was the place designated.

HIGHER TAXES.

Mr. Chase has expressed the opinion to the Senate Committee of Ways and Means that the additional sums required to pay bounties and other sums added to expenditures beyond estimates should be raised by taxation. This of course betokens heavier taxation.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The Committee of Ways and Means in their supplemental bill, which is soon to be reported, propose to place a duty on spirits of 60 cents a gallon, on cotton 2 cents a pound, and it provides that the duty on spirits shall be levied on all upon which no duties have been paid, and no returns made, from January 12th, 1864.

It provides that spirits may be stored in bonded warehouses and exported without payment of duty, and only such can be exported, as no drawback is to be allowed.

The bill adds an equivalent amount to the tariff on spirits, and allows an equivalent amount to the drawback on cotton manufactures.

The *World's* Washington dispatch says: "It is said that Secretary Chase contemplates the issue of ten-forty bonds when the present series of 5-20's are exhausted, and in order to meet demands upon him for the payment of the veteran bounties, he will resort to a loan and continue the issue of the five per cent. interest bearing notes."

The N. Y. *Times'* Washington correspondent says: "At least five major generals and over twenty brigadiers will be restored to civil life by the consent of the Senate."

The prevalence of small-pox in Washington is much exaggerated, though it prevails to a greater extent than heretofore. It is generally in a mild form and there are comparatively few deaths.

The bill to extend to the first of March, bounties to volunteers, passed the Senate in the precise form in which it left the House, and therefore only awaits the President's signature to become a law.

IMPORTANT REBEL PROPOSITIONS.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 12.—The *Republican's* Memphis correspondence says that two important propositions have recently been made by the rebel authorities to the Federal Government.

FIRST—A Quartermaster of the Confederate army at Hernando, acting by authority of the Richmond officials, has offered to sell to Gens. Grant or Hurlbut all the cotton now remaining within a certain district yet outside of the Federal lines. This offer embraces 15,000 bales, and is all Confederate cotton, and greenbacks will be taken for it. It is said that Hurlbut favors the purchase, and has recommended it to be carried into effect.

SECOND—It is stated that Kirby Smith recently sent an authorized messenger to Washington to propose to the Federal authorities to furnish every requisite authority to get out all the cotton in that portion of Red River and Washita districts, that is within rebel control; the money for the same to be paid to the class of officers excepted from the amnesty offered by President Lincoln; they to retire from the rebel armies and go to Mexico.

The *Republican* says editorially: "Of the correctness of this information we have no doubt, for it comes from sources likely to have the best means of information;" also, that this would involve the complete disbandment of the rebel forces in Arkansas, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, and the immediate return of those States to the Union.

LATEST FROM MEXICO.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 3, 1864.—News from Mexico via Tampico, 23d ult., has just been received in this city. It is as follows:—The Archbishop of Mexico, Senor Labastida, has resigned his place in the regency. Gen Comonfort had been killed by assassins and not by soldiers of the Imperial Government, which had offered a reward for their apprehension.

The news from San Luis Potosi is up to the 10th of December. The principal capitals of the several Mexican States had been occupied by the French. Guanajuato by 3,000 French troops, and Queretaro, Morelia and Guadalajara by the rest of the combined forces of French and Mexicans. Aguascalientes had surrendered to Col. Chaves after a siege. Gen. Marquez was in Morelia. Gen. Miramon, accompanied by his two brothers and 200 other chieftains and officers, had left the city of Mexico to raise a division, with which he was to march on Durango.

San Luis was expected to be in the occupation of the French about Christmas, and Juarez, it is said, intended to take refuge in Texas with his family, friends and retainers.

Letters from the interior of Mexico say that no resistance will be opposed to the occupation of San Luis, the Juarez government being a mere effigy, nobody obeying its orders. Before leaving San Luis the liberals had imposed a forced loan of four hundred thousand dollars on the city, whilst Gonzales Ortega imposed a similar one of five hundred thousand on Zacatecas.

General Uraga, who had gathered some ten thousand men for the purpose of fighting the French and Mexican army in their advance from Queretaro towards San Luis, has retired, avoiding an encounter.

Gen. Mejia commands the vanguard of the French and Mexican army, and will likely be the first to enter San Luis. To him has been entrusted the care of securing the roads and securing a safe communication between the last named city and Tampico; so it can be expected that the State of Tamaulipas will be entirely occupied by the French-Mexican army during this month. On one side the civil State war for Governor, dividing the opposition, will materially help Gen. Mejia in his operations; on the other side, it is likely that some of the discontents will abandon Juarez' banner and join Mejia.

THE SIEGE OF CHARLESTON.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—The New York *Tribune's* Morris Island correspondent says: The rebels have in Charleston harbor two iron-clad steamers which are close imitations of the New Ironsides and Dunderberg.

Charleston takes fire and burns apace from the effect of the bombardment. The fires always spread and burn hours at a time. Last Sunday they burned eight hours.

In one mass of obstructions, hauled away from the beach of Morris Island, are 16 bars of iron rails.

The obstructions having been removed by natural causes, nothing now prevents the taking of Charleston when the Admiral wills it.

In a postscript the correspondent adds: The rebels have three iron-clads building at Charleston, two of them on the Dunderberg plan.

On January 1st the United States steamer Nipsic destroyed a schooner laden with turpentine at Morrill's Inlet, sixty miles north of Charleston.

The *Herald's* Folly Island correspondent says: Col. Ball's experiments to obviate the explosion of the Greek fire shells till the proper moment, have succeeded. It is not improbable that a persistent bombardment of Charleston will soon be opened. No one doubts our ability to destroy the city whenever we desire.

The gunboat Huron has captured an Anglo-rebel schooner from Nassau, laden with salt in Doboy Sound, Ga.

The War in Virginia.

NEW YORK, Jan 12.—Gen. Meade, though absent, is in constant communication with the Army of the Potomac, and counsels it by telegraph.

The *Herald* contains an intercepted rebel letter of the 31st, which says Longstreet's forces are with Lee, and the latter has matured and is about to consummate a series of maneuvers and almost bloody battles, too. The writer says: "The day cannot be far off when we shall embrace each other in Maryland—in the old homestead in Baltimore, beneath the victorious cross of the free and recognized South."

—Newburyport is the only town in Massachusetts which has an Opposition mayor, and he gives a cordial support to the Government and the war.

FROM DES MOINES.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DES MOINES, Iowa, Jan. [illegible]

The Republican Senate caucus made the following nominations yesterday: Secretary, W. E. Davis, of Muscatine; [illegible] Assistant Secretary, [illegible] Marion; Engrossing Clerk, [illegible] of Van Buren; Enrolling Clerk, [illegible] pey, of Dallas; Sergeant-at-Arms, [illegible] of Davis; Door-keeper, H. R. [illegible] Wapello. In Joint Caucus A. P. [illegible] Marshall, was nominated for Post Master.

The House Republican Caucus [illegible] for Speaker Hon. Jacob Butler, of [illegible]; Chief Clerk, J. Rich, of the [illegible] County *Guardian*; First Assistant Clerk, [illegible] P. Abel, of Polk; Second Assistant Clerk, S. A. Clark, of Henry; Engrossing Clerk, A. Aldrich, of Lee; Enrolling Clerk, [illegible] Wilson, of Madison; Sergeant-at-Arms, [illegible] Streeter, of Blackhawk; Door-keeper, [illegible] Bailey, of Dallas. The nominations are equivalent to election.

It is not known whether the four opposition members in the Senate and five in the House will assemble in caucus. There is no indication of harmony in the action of the Republicans, and straight backbone prevails.

The Senate and House this morning elected the officers nominated at the Republican caucus yesterday. Also appointed [illegible] Gulick, of Burlington, Assistant Post Master.

Governor Kirkwood sent in his message to-day. It gives the condition of the State finances as follows: Our entire State debt is only $6,299,573, consisting of school funds of $122,295.75; loan of $200,000; and war loan of 1861, $[illegible], the $800,000 of war bonds authorized [illegible] sold, $300,000 remain on hand. [illegible] been offered since the $300,000 [illegible] and it is believed that no further sale [illegible] be necessary.

The money now in the treasury, the [illegible] quent taxes, the amount estimated to be [illegible] from the United States, and the taxes [illegible] 1863 and 1864, is sufficient to pay the [illegible] expenditures for the next two years, [illegible] outstanding warrants on the treasury, [illegible] our entire State debt, leaves a balance in favor of the treasury of about $200,000. The Governor estimates that there is $[illegible] the State from the United States, on account of expenses incurred in raising and [illegible] ping troops, and for other purposes connected with the rebellion. He recommends the investment of the school and university funds in the United States stocks or [illegible] this State.

The appointment of an additional judge of the Supreme Court is recommended to enable that court to do its work promptly and do it well. An appropriation of $[illegible] to be expended in the purchase of law books for the State library is recommended, so that the judges in deciding questions affecting the most vital rights and interests of the people, may consult these [illegible] of law.

It shows the State University in a flourishing condition. Over 350 students are at present in attendance from all parts of the State.

It recommends a military professorship in the University, and it ought to be adopted.

By the message, it appears that the deaf and dumb asylum is at Iowa City, in a new building. It recommends a liberal policy toward charitable institutions. It recommends the appointment of special committees to visit and investigate the condition of the various charitable institutions, and the penitentiary.

He speaks of the organization and arming of military companies in the State.

The Governor said the Government had in some instances, arrested and imprisoned persons whose restraint the public safety required, and this was interpreted to mean an intention on the part of the Government to break down all the defences of civil liberty and to establish a despotism. The [illegible] policy of our Government, as interpreted by these men was, that the war was waged not for the preservation of the Union, but for the abolition of slavery. That the object of the Government in seeking to abolish slavery was, to bring the freed slaves North and bring their labor into competition with that of the poor white man. That, by the so-called conscription law, the Government sought to force only the poor men of the country into the ranks of the army. To effect these objects, so prejudicial to their interests, they said, while these objects were being effected, the Government intended to overthrow our free institutions, and establish in their stead a despotism.

It is passing strange that intelligent men could be found so wicked as to make these statements, and that other men could be found so ignorant and foolish as to believe them. But so it was. Thousands of honest but deluded men believed them, and in consequence entertained feelings of deep hostility to the Government. In this excited state of the public mind, secret societies were organized in many of the loyal States, the members of which were secretly armed for the avowed purpose of protecting themselves against what were called arbitrary arrests, and as I am satisfied, with the intent on the part of the leaders to bring their members into armed collision with the General Government in case any attempt should be made to enforce the draft. The natural result of these teachings and this action was seen in the bloody riot that occurred in the chief city of the Union, and in similar smaller outbreaks in other places.

In this condition of affairs the Government saw fit and did organize and arm men who preserved the peace and enforced the law. And further he says, the companies thus organized and armed are still in existence, and should any further legislation be deemed necessary for their efficiency, I recommend that such legislation be had.

Since the last session the two regiments of infantry and one of cavalry then in process have been organized, and in addition, two four regiments of infantry, five regiments of cavalry and one battery have been raised, all for three years. Besides these companies organizations a large number of men have been enlisted for regiments in the field. He recommends that the property of non-commissioned officers and privates in the service be exempted from taxation, and favors aid to the sanitary associations and aid to the families of soldiers. He pays a deserved tribute to Adjt. Gen. Baker.

In speaking of the President's proclamation the Governor says: It seems to me that these terms and conditions are eminently just and proper, fair and liberal to those to whom they are offered, and such as the permanent peace of the country requires. He endorses the entire policy of the administration.

Other important recommendations are made which I cannot compress into a dispatch.

The Supreme Court adjourned [illegible] Thos. F. Withrow, Esq. was [illegible] reporter for four years. The Court [illegible] posed of much business at the [illegible] closed.

R. G. Orwig, Esq., of this city, [illegible] pointed private Secretary to [illegible] Stone.

Major Don A. Carpenter of the [illegible] Infantry and Senator elect from [illegible] ty, died of consumption at [illegible] Friday last. Dr. Geo. W. [illegible] S. Assessor for Washington [illegible] his residence on the 6th [illegible] Meyer, of Fort Madison, [illegible] by drowning a few days since.

Major H. H. Heath, of the [illegible] alry, has been appointed chief of [illegible] inspector general of the district of [illegible]

The following Iowa soldiers [illegible] hospital at Keokuk since Dec. [illegible]

Sergeant Geo. W. Logan, of the [illegible] infantry, was killed by a railroad [illegible] between Nashville and Bridgeport [illegible] time since.

Out of twenty-one Iowa [illegible] five Iowa batteries in Gen. Dodge's [illegible] nineteen regiments and four [illegible] re-enlisted.

Col. Samuel G. Merrill of the [illegible] fantry, who was wounded [illegible] posed, at the battle of Black River [illegible] discharged by the War Department [illegible] cal disability, has recovered, and [illegible] stated in his command, and ordered [illegible] at Brownsville, Texas.

Hon. J. H. Shaffer, Secretary of [illegible] Agricultural Society arrived this [illegible] the board of trustees of the Agricultural Society meets to-morrow. Gov. [illegible] pointed Geo. J. North, of Marion [illegible] military secretary.

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

NEWBERN, N. C., Jan. 12.—The new loyal paper here, says the people of the State are ripe for revolt against the rebel Government. The leaders of the [illegible] advocate separate sovereignty [illegible] boldly avowing a return to [illegible] preferable to the present state of [illegible]

From Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 12.—Maj. Gen. [illegible] and staff arrived here [illegible] ville.

The weather this morning [illegible] The thermometer stands [illegible] barometer 1860, and falling.

The river is full of floating [illegible] is [illegible] prospect of a general thaw.

Chicago Tribune.

[illegible]DAY, JANUARY 14, 1864.

Cook County.

The Board of Supervisors of Cook county met in special session in this city, on the 11th inst., for the purpose of considering and acting upon a proposal to continue the payment of county bounties to recruits enlisting to fill up the quota under the present call. Several propositions were offered and discussed, but the following one offered by Supervisor Dolton was finally adopted:

Ordered, That the War Fund Committee be and they are hereby authorized to continue the payment of bounties (allowed by virtue of the orders of this Board of Supervisors of Cook county at its last session, to all persons enlisting in the service of the United States from the 5th day of January, 1864, to the 5th day of March, 1864, subject nevertheless to all the restrictions and limitations contained in the original order except an extension of time.

Supervisor Alger offered the following, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the War Fund Committee be instructed to communicate with the proper officer or officers for the purpose, if possible, of having the quota of drafted men of Cook county apportioned among the respective towns and wards of the said county.

Illinois.

Samuel Hughlett, one of the oldest settlers and most prominent business men in Galena, died in that city on Saturday morning last. His age was 56.....Jim Green, confined in the jail at Princeton, on a charge of rape, was shot and seriously wounded by Sheriff Battey on the 5th inst. It seems that Green had defied the authorities to take him out of jail, and the threat being made known to the court, the judge ordered the sheriff to shoot the prisoner if he still refused to surrender and come into court. The sheriff thereupon went to his cell door, and three times ordered him to come forth. He refused, and the sheriff shot him, the ball taking effect in the left breast, passing round the breast bone to the right side, from which it was extracted by Dr. Blanchard. Green will undoubtedly recover in time to stand his trial on the second Monday in March....Col. John S. Loomis, of Gov. Yates' staff, has been at St. Louis for several weeks, procuring the names and residences of all Illinois men enlisted in Missouri, with a view of securing credits due our State in the adjustment of quotas called for by the Government. From his report and accompanying certificates of the Adjutant General of Missouri, it appears that 6,130 Illinoisans have enlisted in Missouri regiments.....Hon. J. D. Caton has resigned his position of Judge of the Supreme Court of the Northern District of Illinois, and Corydon Beckwith, Esq., of this city, has been appointed by Gov. Yates to fill the vacancy.....Over three thousand recruits, enlisted before the 5th of January, arrived at Springfield on the 7th and 8th inst.... The 10th regiment of Illinois volunteers have re-enlisted in the veteran corps, and are on their way home to recruit.... The 7th Ill. regt. has re-enlisted for the war, and is expected home in a few days. This is the first Illinois regiment that was mustered into the service on the first call for 75,000 men....Illinois cotton proves to be equal in quality to the best produced at the South, and is much sought after. Carbondale, in Jackson county, will ship about 120 bales this season, and all that has yet reached market readily brought 80 cents per pound. The lint is fine, silky and white, though somewhat shorter than Mississippi cotton.....Chas. H. Smith, of Genoa lately sold out of his valuable flock, thirty Spanish merino ewes for the handsome sum of $1,600. They were bought by Byron Eaton, of Hampshire, Kane county. Mr. Smith, has this year also sold a large number of sheep at $100 each, and has repeatedly been offered and refused the sum of $1,000, for his favorite buck.

Wisconsin.

A young man named Augustus Horn was frozen to death on Saturday, the 2d inst., near Shullsburgh. The man was driving a team. The body when recovered was frozen as hard as a rock....Three of the persons who were injured by the railroad disaster at Milton Junction are dead. It is supposed the others will recover, as they are apparently doing well.....Rock county, one of the most loyal in the Union, has raised her quota of men for the army, without being compelled to resort to the draft.....A writer in the *Wisconsin State Journal* tells of a Dane county farmer who kept an exact account of all his farming operations during the past year. He found his sorghum and wheat crops to compare as follows: After paying labor, rent of ground, expense of marketing, &c., his wheat crop paid $8.50 per acre net profit; sugar cane, $14.00; thus making the net profit of cane as compared with wheat in the ratio of five and three-fifths to one.....Luther A. Taylor, editor of the Prescott *Journal*, has been appointed U. S. Assessor for the 6th District of Wisconsin.....Mr. Gilmore, one of the pioneers of Wisconsin, who acted a conspicuous part in the Black Hawk war, was frozen to death, some ten miles from Oshkosh on the 12th inst. His age was sixty-six.....There is a rumor that fourteen men at a lumber camp, on Wolf River, were frozen to death during the great storm, but we can trace it to no reliable source as yet.....Wood is selling in Milwaukee at ten dollars a cord......B. F. Farley, of Fond du Lac, wants to run a foot race, a straight five miles for $500, or ten miles for $500. He challenges the world....The Portage City *Register* says that work on the Beloit and Madison Railroad is progressing as fast as the weather will permit. Timber is being drawn for the bridge across the lake at Madison, and the grading along the whole line is nearly completed. It will be in running order some time during winter.....Strenuous efforts are being made by the people of the 6th Congressional District, to have the Winnebago and Potawattamie Indians removed from the State.....Morgan Williams, a respectable farmer of Angelo, Monroe county, froze to death on Tuesday last.

Minnesota.

The Hokah *Chief* reports the following as the condition of the Rochester hospital for the week ending Dec. 19: Application of cowards, 80, ruptures 11, deformity 7, aliens 18, only sons of widows 3. True and loyal men in old Houston, 1516.....The citizens of Cordelia may be classed as No. 1 in patriotism. They had to furnish 18 men to fill their quota. The wife of one declared she would not sleep with her husband if he was drafted, and like a sensible man he went and enlisted. Another came with her husband and wanted to enlist with him, but the captain had to throw out the baby. There was only one man left in the town fit for service, and he an old bachelor. The ladies formed a procession, visited him in a body, and presented him a petticoat. He has left the town, and the ladies are filling all the public offices themselves....The Winona and St. Peter Railroad is completed to St. Charles, and the road is opened for business.....Indian matters are perfectly quiet throughout the State. There is no uneasiness among the frontier settlers, and no manifestations of incursion from the Indians. The outposts are, however, all well garrisoned, and every precaution is taken to preserve the present favorable condition of affairs....The Minnesota Legislature assembled at St. Paul on Monday last. On the 7th it went into joint session, and canvassed the vote for state officers, with the following result:

Governor—Miller, Union, 19,628; Welles, Copperhead, 12,760—Miller's majority 6,888.

Lieut. Governor—Sherwood, Union, 19,601; Ferris, Copperhead, 12,5[illegible]—Sherwood's majority, 7,0[illegible].

The following are the majorities for the Union candidates on the balance of the ticket:

Secretary of State—Blakely, 6,942.
Treasurer—Scheffer, 7,163.
Auditor—McIlrath, 7,168.
Attorney General—Cole, 7,263.
Clerk of Supreme Court—Potter, [illegible]

The Senate organized by electing the following officers:—Ames, Secretary; Wilson, Ass't Sec'y; F. A. Noble, Chaplain; and E. Driscoll of the St. Paul *Press*, Incidental Printer. In the absence of Lieut.-Gov. Geo. Sherwood, Daniels of Olmsted, was chosen Chairman *pro tem*. The Democratic candidates for Senate officers received but three votes. The House was organized by the election of the officers nominated by the Union caucus—Jared Benson of Anoka, for Speaker, Mr. Dunn of Fairbank county, Clerk; and Mr. Snow of Mower, for Assistant. These nominations were ratified by a large majority. The Copperheads made no nominations.

Indiana.

A terrible accident occurred on the Wabash Valley railroad, near Terre Haute, on Wednesday morning last, resulting in the instant death of Mrs. Landam of Attica. The lady was quite deaf, was walking on the track, and was run over by an engine, crushing her head to a jelly.....The blacksmith shop, water tank and wood shed, belonging to the Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne Railroad at Plymouth, was entirely destroyed by fire on Wednesday morning last. Loss $6,500.....Miss Angeline Nye, a young lady of about twenty years, committed suicide by hanging herself on the 2d inst., at Warsaw. The cause was the usual one. She had been betrayed by one in whom she had confided her honor.....Louis [illegible], aged one hundred and seven years, probably the oldest man in the Northwest, died in Jackson township, Tippecanoe county, on the 31st ult.....Alexander Hatten, condemned to be hung on the 19th inst. for the murder of John Brown, in Brown county, has had his sentence commuted to imprisonment for life, by Gov. Morton.....The State Pomological Society and State Agricultural Board held their annual sessions at Indianapolis last week. A large assortment of choice fruits was on exhibition in the former meeting, and the affair closed with a grand eating of all the good things on exhibition. Both meetings were well attended.....Hon. Caleb B. Smith, late Secretary of the Interior, and afterwards appointed U. S. District Judge for Indiana, died in Indianapolis on the 7th inst. Judge Smith had also served his State in Congress, and was a gentleman of commanding ability.....Nine full regiments have gone into camp at Indianapolis under the last call. Two more regiments are nearly full. Recruits for the old regiments are pouring in by hundreds. Every train brings new troops. The quota of Indiana, under the last call was 18,000. This was reduced by [illegible] and credits on former calls to 15,141 on the 20th of October. [illegible]

FROM DES MOINES.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DES MOINES, Iowa, Jan. 12, 1864.

The Republican Senate caucus made the following nominations yesterday: Secretary, W. E. Davis, of Muscatine, by acclamation; Assistant Secretary, [illegible]; Engrossing Clerk, J. N. [illegible], of Van Buren; Enrolling Clerk, [illegible], of Dallas; Sergeant-at-Arms, W. J. [illegible], of Davis; Door-keeper, H. N. Clement, of Wapello. In joint caucus A. P. [illegible], of Marshall, was nominated for Post Master.

The House Republican Caucus nominated for Speaker Hon. Jacob Butler, of Muscatine; Chief Clerk, J. Rich, of the [illegible] County Guardian; First Assistant Clerk, [illegible] T. Abel, of Polk; Second Assistant Clerk, R. A. Clark, of Henry; Engrossing Clerk, A. Aldrich, of Lee; Enrolling Clerk, [illegible] Wilson, of Madison; Sergeant-at-Arms, [illegible] Streeter, of Blackhawk; Door-keeper, [illegible] Bailey, of Dallas. The nominations are equivalent to election.

It is not known whether the four opposition members in the Senate and five in the House will assemble in caucus. There is every indication of harmony in the action of the Republicans, and straight backbone prevails.

The Senate and House this morning elected the officers nominated at the Republican caucus yesterday. Also appointed Theodore Guiteau, of Burlington, Assistant Post-master.

Governor Kirkwood sent in his message to-day. It gives the condition of the State finances as follows: Our entire State debt is only $4,299,515, consisting of a loan from the school funds of $122,295.75; loan of 1858, $200,000; and war loan of 1861, $300,000. Of the $800,000 of war bonds authorized to be sold, $500,000 remain on hand. None have been offered since the $300,000 were sold, and it is believed that no further sales will be necessary.

The money now in the treasury, the delinquent taxes, the amount estimated to be due from the United States, and the taxes for 1863 and 1864, is sufficient to pay the estimated expenditures for the next two years. The outstanding warrants on the treasury, the entire State debt, leaves a balance in favor of the treasury of about $250,000. The Governor estimates that there is $300,000 due the State from the United States, on account of expenses incurred in raising and equipping troops, and for other purposes connected with the rebellion. He recommends the investment of the school and university funds in the United States stocks or stocks of this State.

The appointment of an additional judge of the Supreme Court is recommended, to enable that court to do its work promptly and do it well. An appropriation of $5,000 to be expended in the purchase of law books for the State library is recommended, so that the judges in deciding questions affecting the most vital rights and interests of the people, may consult these fountains of the law.

It shows the State University in a flourishing condition. Over 350 students are at present in attendance from all parts of the State.

It recommends a military professorship in the University, and it ought to be adopted.

By the message, it appears that the deaf and dumb asylum is at Iowa City, in a rented building. It recommends a liberal policy toward charitable institutions. It recommends the appointment of special committees to visit and investigate the condition of the various charitable institutions, and the penitentiary.

He speaks of the organization and arming of military companies in the State.

The Governor said the Government had, in some instances, arrested and imprisoned persons whose restraint the public safety required, and this was interpreted to mean an intention on the part of the Government to break down all the defences of civil liberty, and to establish a despotism. The anti-policy of our Government, as interpreted by these men was, that the war was waged not for the preservation of the Union, but for the abolition of slavery. That the object of the Government in seeking to abolish slavery was, to bring the freed slaves North and force their labor into competition with that of the poor white man. That, by the so-called conscription law, the Government sought to force only the poor men of the country into the ranks of the army. To effect these objects, so prejudicial to their interests, that, while these objects were being effected, the Government intended to overthrow our free institutions, and establish in their stead a despotism.

It is passing strange that intelligent men could be found so wicked as to make these statements, and that other men could be found so ignorant and foolish as to believe them. But so it was. Thousands of honest but deluded men believed them, and in consequence entertained feelings of deep hostility to the Government. In this excited state of the public mind, secret societies were organized in many of the loyal States, the members of which were secretly armed for the avowed purpose of protecting themselves against what were called arbitrary arrests, but I am satisfied, with the intent upon the part of the leaders to bring their members into armed collision with the General Government in case any attempt should be made to enforce the draft. The natural result of these teachings and this action was seen in the bloody riot that occurred in the chief city of the Union, and in similar smaller outbreaks in other places.

In this condition of affairs the Government saw fit and did organize and arm men who preserved the peace and enforced the law. And further he says, the companies thus organized and armed are still in existence, and should any further legislation be deemed necessary for their efficiency, I recommend that such legislation be had.

Since the last session the two regiments of infantry and one of cavalry then incomplete have been organized, and in addition twelve four regiments of infantry, five regiments of cavalry and one battery have been enlisted all for three years. Besides these complete organizations a large number of men have been enlisted for regiments in the field. He recommends that the property of non-commissioned officers and privates in the service be exempted from taxation, and favors aid to the military associations and aid to soldiers' families. He pays a deserved tribute to Adjt. Gen. Baker.

In speaking of the President's proclamation the Governor says: It seems to me these terms and conditions are eminently just and proper, fair and liberal to the rebels; if they are offered, and such as the permanent peace of the country requires; and embrace the entire policy of the administration.

Other important recommendations are made which I cannot compress into a dispatch.

The Supreme Court adjourned Saturday. Thos. F. Withrow, Esq., was reappointed reporter for four years. The Court has disposed of much business at the term just closed.

R. C. Orwig, Esq., of this city, has been appointed private Secretary to Governor Stone.

Major Ben A. Carpenter of the 9th Iowa cavalry and Senator elect from Jones county, died of consumption at his residence on Friday last. Dr. Geo. W. Tice, assistant Surgeon for Washington county, died at his residence on the 8th inst. Mrs. Robert Bryer, of Fort Madison, committed suicide by drowning a few days since.

Major H. B. Smith, of the 6th Iowa cavalry, has been appointed chief of cavalry and Inspector general of the district of Kansas.

The following Iowa soldiers have died in hospital at Keokuk since Dec. 1st: [illegible]

[illegible]

One of twenty-one Iowa regiments [illegible]

[illegible]

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

[illegible]

FROM LOUISVILLE.

[illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1864.

Cook County.

The Board of Supervisors of Cook county met in special session in this city, on the 11th inst., for the purpose of considering and acting upon a proposal to continue the payment of the county bounties to recruits enlisting to fill up the quota under the present call. Several propositions were offered and discussed, but the following order offered by Supervisor Dolton was finally adopted:

Ordered, That the War Fund Committee be and they are hereby authorized to continue the payment of the bounty ordered by virtue of the orders heretofore passed by the Board of Supervisors of Cook county at its called session, to all persons enlisted in the service of the United States from the 5th day of January, 1864, to the 5th day of March, 1864, under the same restrictions and limitations mentioned in the original order except as to the extension of time.

Supervisor Alger offered the following, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the War Fund Committee be instructed to communicate with the proper officer or officers for the purpose, if possible, of having the number of drafted men of Cook county apportioned among the respective towns and wards of the said county.

Illinois.

Samuel Hughlett, one of the oldest settlers and most prominent business men in Galena, died in that city on Saturday morning last. His age was 56....Jim Green, confined in the jail at Princeton, on a charge of rape, was shot and seriously wounded by Sheriff Battey on the 5th inst. It seems that Green had defied the authorities to take him out of jail, and the threat being made known to the court, the judge ordered the sheriff to shoot the prisoner if he still refused to surrender and come into court. The sheriff thereupon went to his cell door, and three times ordered him to come forth. He refused, and the sheriff shot him, the ball taking effect in the left breast, passing round the breast bone to the right side, from which it was extracted by Dr. Blanchard. Green will undoubtedly recover in time to stand his trial on the second Monday in March....Col. John S. Loomis, of Gov. Yates' staff, has been at St. Louis for several weeks, procuring the names and residences of all Illinois men enlisted in Missouri, with a view of securing credit for our State in the adjustment of quotas called for by the Government. From his report and accompanying certificates of the Adjutant General of Missouri, it appears that 6,150 Illinoisans have enlisted in Missouri regiments. ...Hon. J. D. Caton has resigned his position of Judge of the Supreme Court of the Northern District of Illinois, and Corydon Beckwith, Esq., of this city, has been appointed by Gov. Yates to fill the vacancy.... Over three thousand recruits, enlisted before the 5th of January, arrived at Springfield on the 7th and 8th inst....The 10th regiment of Illinois volunteers have re-enlisted in the veteran corps, and are on their way home to recruit....The 7th Ill. regt. has re-enlisted for the war, and is expected home in a few days. This is the first Illinois regiment that was mustered into the service on the first call for 75,000 men....Illinois cotton proves to be equal in quality to the best produced at the South, and is much sought after. Carbondale, in Jackson county, will ship about 130 bales this season, and all that has yet reached market readily brought 80 cents per pound. The lint is fine, silky and white, though somewhat shorter than Mississippi cotton ....Chas. H. Smith, of Genoa lately sold out of his valuable flock, thirty Spanish merino ewes for the handsome sum of $1,600. They were bought by Byron Eaton, of Hampshire, Kane county. Mr. Smith, has this year also sold a large number of sheep at $100 each, and has repeatedly been offered and refused the sum of $1,000, for his favorite buck.

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A young man named Augustus Horn was frozen to death on Saturday, the 2d inst., near Shullsburg. The man was driving a team. The body when recovered was frozen as hard as a rock....Three of the persons who were injured by the railroad disaster at Milton Junction are dead. It is supposed the others will recover, as they are apparently doing well....Rock county, one of the most loyal in the Union, has raised her quota of men for the army, without being compelled to resort to the draft.... A writer in the *Wisconsin State Journal* tells of a Dane county farmer who kept an exact account of all his farming operations during the past year. He found his sorghum and wheat crops to compare as follows: After paying labor, rent of ground, expense of marketing, &c., his wheat crop paid $3.50 per acre net profit; sugar cane, $14.00; thus making the net profit of cane as compared with wheat in the ratio of five and three-fifths to one....Luther A. Taylor, editor of the Prescott *Journal*, has been appointed U. S. Assessor for the 6th District of Wisconsin....Mr. Gagnon, one of the pioneers of Wisconsin, who acted a conspicuous part in the Black Hawk war, was frozen to death, some ten miles from Oshkosh on the 12th inst. His age was sixty-six....There is a rumor that fourteen men at a lumber camp, on Wolf River, were frozen to death during the great storm, but we can trace it to no reliable source as yet....Wood is selling in Milwaukee at ten dollars a cord....E. F. Farley, of Fond du Lac, wants to run a foot race, a straight five miles for $200, or ten miles for $400. He challenges the world....The Portage City *Register* says that work on the Beloit and Madison Railroad is progressing as fast as the weather will permit. Timber is being drawn for the bridge across the lake at Madison, and the grading along the whole line is nearly completed. It will be in running order some time during winter....Strenuous efforts are being made by the people of the 6th Congressional District, to have the Winnebago and Potawattamie Indians removed from the State....Morgan Williams, a respectable farmer of Angelo, Monroe county, froze to death on Tuesday last....

Minnesota.

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Governor—Miller, Union, 19,628; Welles, Copperhead, 12,760—Miller's majority 6,868. *Lieut. Governor*—Sherwood, Union, 19,601; Bryan, Copperhead, 12,650—Sherwood's majority 6,951.

The following are the majorities for the Union candidates on the balance of the ticket:

Secretary of State—Rankin, 6,942. *Treasurer*—Scheffer, 7,165. *Auditor*—McIlrath, 7,163. *Attorney General*—Cole, 7,245. *Clerk of the Supreme Court*—Potter, 6,961.

The Senate organized by electing the following officers:—Ames, Secretary; Wilson, Ass't Sec'y; F. A. Noble, Chaplain; and F. Driscoll of the *St. Paul Press*, Incidental Printer. In consequence of Lieut.-Gov.-Geo. Sherwood, Daniels of Olmsted, was chosen Chairman *pro tem.* The Democratic candidates for Senate officers received but three votes. The House was organized by the election of the officers nominated by the Union caucus—and Jared Benson of Anoka, for Speaker; Mr. Dunn of Faribault county, Clerk; and Mr. Snow of Winona, for Assistant. These nominations were ratified by a large majority. The Copperheads made no nominations.

Indiana.

A terrible accident occurred on the Wabash Valley railroad, near Terre Haute, on Wednesday evening last, resulting in the instant death of Mrs. Landon of Attica. The lady was quite deaf, was walking on the track, and was overtaken by an engine, crushing her head to a jelly....The blacksmith shop, water tank and wood shed, belonging to the Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne Railroad at Plymouth, was entirely destroyed by fire on Wednesday morning last. Loss $4,500....Miss Angeline Nye, a young lady of about twenty years, committed suicide by hanging herself on the 2d inst., at Warsaw. The cause was love; she had been betrayed by one in whom she had confided her honor....Louis Mathias, aged one hundred and eight years, who fought under Napoleon, died in Jack's county, in the Northwest....Alexander Hallen, condemned to be hung on the 18th inst. for the murder of John Brown, in Brown county, has had his sentence commuted to imprisonment for life, by Gov. Morton....The State Pomological Society and State Agricultural Board held their annual sessions at Indianapolis last week. A large assortment of choice fruit was on exhibition in the former meeting, and the latter closed with a grand eating of all the fruit shown on exhibition. Both meetings were well attended. Hon. Caleb B. Smith, late Secretary of the Interior, and afterwards appointed U. S. District Judge for Indiana, [illegible]

[illegible]

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, January 6, 1864.

HOUSE.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, of Ill., from the Military Committee, reported a joint resolution extending the bounties heretofore paid, from January 5th to March 1st.

The bill was then passed.

Mr. Farnsworth's joint resolution was passed unanimously to a third reading, that bounties heretofore paid under the regulations of the War Department to men enlisted for three years or during the war shall continue to be paid from the 5th of January till the 1st of March next. This resolution to be in force after its passage.

On motion of Mr. WOODBRIDGE of Vt., the Committee on Military affairs was instructed to inquire into the expediency of including in the draft now ordered those who volunteered in the nine months service, and report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. DAWES of Mass. from the Committee on Elections, reported a bill fixing the uniform time for holding the election for representatives in Congress, and allowing soldiers to vote for said officers, which was ordered to be printed and recommitted.

The House then adjourned.

SENATE.

Mr. JOHNSON presented a petition from Friends, of Maryland, Virginia, and Pennsylvania, asking exemption from military duty. Also, a petition from Susan W. Hatch, of Maryland, praying for a compensation for slaves owned by her, and which had been taken by the military, and for which pay was disallowed on account of her husband. Referred to the Committee on claims.

On motion of Mr. ANTHONY, the Senate proceeded to the election of the Select Committee on the Pacific Railroad. He nominated Howard as Chairman, and as members of the Committee, Collamer, Johnson, Harlan, Trumbull, Sherman, Morgan, Conness and Brown, who were elected.

Mr. HOWARD submitted the following resolution, which was objected to and laid over:

Resolved, That the Committee on Judiciary be instructed to consider the propriety of repealing the joint resolution of July 17th, 1862, relative to the construction of the Confiscation Act, and particularly so much of said joint resolution as purports to prohibit the forfeiture of real estate beyond the natural life of the offender.

Mr. NELSON reported from the Military Committee the act to amend the enrolling act; also the bill to extend the time for paying the bounty to volunteers.

On motion of Mr. GRIMES of Iowa, the bill to prevent officers in the naval and military service from interfering with elections in States, was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The Senate then received the House bill extending the bounties to volunteers, which was passed to the second reading.

Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7, 1864.

HOUSE.

Mr. SPAULDING, of New York, introduced a bill to exempt from payment of postage communications from soldiers' aid societies. Referred to the Post Office Committee.

Mr. BLAINE, of Maine, offered a resolution, which lies over, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to ascertain and report the amount of debt incurred by the several States to suppress the insurrection, and declaring as the judgment of the House, that all such debts should ultimately be liquidated by the General Government.

Mr. BALDWIN, of Massachusetts, offered a preamble, setting forth that organized treason, having its headquarters in Richmond, exists in defiant violation of the Constitution, and has no claim to be treated otherwise than as outlaws; therefore,

Resolved—That any proposition or negotiation with rebels ought to be rejected without hesitation or delay.

The resolution was adopted by 88 yeas, 24 nays.

Mr. ROGERS, of N. J., offered a resolution declaring for a vigorous prosecution of the war, but at the same time asking for peace conciliatory and compromise so far as consistent with honor, and most earnestly recommending the co-operation of the President and the Senate in sending Commissioners to Richmond in order that the war may be brought to an honorable close.

On motion of Mr. STEVENS, of Pa., the bill was laid on the table by a vote of 77 to 42.

SENATE.

Mr. DIXON, of Rhode Island, presented a memorial from the ministers of the gospel asking, when drafted, that they be employed as Chaplains or in hospitals.

Mr. CARLISLE, of Virginia, offered a lengthy resolution, stating that, as a result of a compact of States, each State for itself adopted the Constitution of the United States as it adopted its own State Constitution. Laid over.

Mr. Howard's resolution that the Committee on Judiciary consider the propriety of repealing the joint resolution of July 17th, 1862, which prohibits a forfeiture of real estate beyond the natural life of the offender, was adopted.

Mr. HOWE, of Wis. offered a resolution that the President be requested to call out a million volunteers for 90 days to carry freedom to every captive in the prisons, and that Gen. Grant be assigned to the command of said troops. Referred to the Military Committee and ordered to be printed.

The bill for continuing the bounties to volunteers was taken up, and on motion of Mr. Fessenden referred to the Committee on Finance with the understanding that it should be early reported.

The Senate proceeded to act on the amendments of the Military Committee, which were all adopted save section 20, repealing the $300 commutation clause, which will be considered hereafter.

Mr. DAVIS of Ky. opposed the fourth section of the enrollment bill, providing for the furnishing of substitutes. He denied that the Secretary of War had any power to remit any portion of the time of the veteran soldier, and he (Davis) called it an act of injustice to the country. The veterans had stipulated for a term of three years.

Mr. WILSON replied that the veterans were mustered into the service for three years, unless sooner discharged.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8, 1864.

SENATE.

Mr. WILSON of Mass. reported back the joint resolution of thanks to Gen. Hooker, his officers and men.

Mr. SPRAGUE of Rhode Island reported resolutions of thanks to Gen. Burnside, his officers and men.

Mr. NESMITH of Cal. introduced a resolution of thanks to Gen. Thomas, his officers and men.

Mr. WILSON of Mass. introduced a resolution providing for the expulsion of Senator Davis of Kentucky, owing to the sentiments put forth in a recent resolution of the latter, which in the opinion of Mr. Wilson incites the people to treasonable insurrection and rebellion, which stripped of its verbiage, Mr. Wilson said, was the purport of the resolution.

Mr. DAVIS explained to the Senate that the language quoted in Mr. Wilson's resolution, was a garbled version of his own resolution. What he (Davis) proposed was that the people should rise at the polls and take the power of this Government into their own hands. He (Davis) repeated that the terms of Mr. Wilson's resolution were against the tenor of his own and were false in fact.

The subject was then passed over and the Senate resumed the consideration of the bill, in amendment of the Enrollment Act.

A debate followed on the $300 commutation clause.

Mr. LANE, of Ind., advocated its repeal.

Mr. Wilson, of Mass., opposed striking it out and believed the country would sustain him. He believed the term of service ought to be reduced from three years to eighteen months.

Without a vote the Senate went into executive session and subsequently adjourned.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11, 1864.

Mr. DIXON presented a memorial from the Society of Friends of N. Y., praying for exemption from the draft. Referred.

Mr. DOOLITTLE presented memorials from citizens in Wisconsin, praying Congress to abolish slavery in the Territories. Referred.

Mr. POMEROY, of Kansas, presented petitions from 200 women and 200 men of Kansas, praying for the abolishment of slavery throughout the United States. Referred.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, said scores of soldiers had been incarcerated in dungeons in Missouri for the simple reason for hurrahing for Jim Lane, and that the Colonel who had imprisoned them was himself afterwards obliged to hurrah for Jim Lane. The subject now introduced was now undergoing investigation by the Missouri authorities. The officers appointed by Gov. Gamble of Missouri were the offenders. They are sympathizers with the rebellion.

Mr. CARLILE, of Va., announced in appropriate terms the death of Mr. Bowden, and moved the usual resolutions of condolence, and that the Senators wear crape for thirty days; and as a further mark of respect that the Senate adjourn.

Messrs. WILEY and WILSON followed in appropriate eulogies.

The resolutions were adopted and the Senate adjourned until to-morrow.

Mr. FENTON of N. Y., introduced a bill providing for payment for the loss or destruction of the property of loyal citizens by the troops of the U. S., during the present rebellion.

Mr. ARNOLD of Ill., introduced a bill for the construction of a ship canal uniting the Mississippi with the Northern Lakes.

Mr. WILDER of Kansas, introduced a bill requiring the ascertainment of the damages sustained at Lawrence by guerilla raids.

Mr. FERNANDO WOOD of N. Y., offered the following:

WHEREAS, Accusations seriously affecting the official integrity of Maj. Gen. Benj. F. Butler, in the discharge of his duties while in command of New Orleans, have been publicly made; and

WHEREAS, Other military officers have been charged with dishonesty, corrupt misconduct, and gross neglect [illegible]

WHEREAS, It is stated that there have been collusions for military supplies in the Military and Naval Departments; and

WHEREAS, Recent disclosures show that in the Custom House of New York, and other branches of the Treasury Department, the revenue has been defrauded and irreparable aid given to the unionists;

WHEREAS, It is apparent that general demoralization and turpitude pervade the Executive branch of the Government to an extent which calls for the prompt interposition and protective legislation of Congress; therefore

Resolved, That a committee of nine members be appointed to investigate and ascertain the foundation for these accusations, with power to send for persons and papers to take testimony, under oath, to make recommendations as necessary reforms, and to report at any time.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pa., moved to lay the proposition on the table.

Motion agreed to—yeas 77, nays 63.

Mr. BROOMALL, of Pa., offered the following:

WHEREAS, The burden of the Government should be made to fall nearly as equal as possible on all parts of the country; and

WHEREAS, The Southern position has contributed but little means and money towards the support of the Government; and

WHEREAS, The slavery basis now existing in the [illegible]

WHEREAS, [illegible] the black man; it is [illegible] to be

[illegible] of the House that the Government should use strenuous efforts to enlist those held as slaves in rebel territories, by offering them full pay and bounties as the other soldiers, and giving them their freedom at once.

Mr. COX of Ohio said he would move to lay the resolution on the table unless the gentleman would allow him to amend by conscripting all the blacks in the land.

The House refused to lay the proposition on the table by yeas 51, nays 73.

On motion of Mr. ANCONA, the Committee on Military Affairs were instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing for payment to the soldiers of the money with held for the loss of clothing, etc., thrown away on the exigencies of the service by the command of their officer.

A message was received from the Senate announcing the death of Senator Bowden.

Mr. BROWN, of West Virginia, delivered a eulogy. The usual resolutions of respect were then passed, and as a further remark of respect, the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, JAN. 12, 1864.

SENATE.

Mr. HOWE, of Wis., introduced a communication from the Governor of Wisconsin, with a copy of a petition addressed to the Legislature of that State by Mr. Blair and others, asking indemnity for the United States from indignities to persons and property in their efforts for the enforcement of the Conscription law.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Me., reported back from the Finance Committee the House bill extending the bounties to veteran and other volunteers.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, reported back from the Committee on Finance without amendment, the House bill continuing bounties to volunteers to March 1st, 1864. In connection with the subject he presented a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, stating his inability to meet the heavy draft required by the bill in such a short space of time, and recommending increased taxation.

Mr. FESSENDEN said as the Committee of Ways and Means in the House would consider favorably the recommendation of the Secretary, he hoped the Senate would consent with the House in extending the time to March 1st. The bill was passed.

The enrollment bill was then considered, and various amendments discussed.

Mr. DOOLITTLE said that every citizen owed to his Government for his protection, not only of his property, but more than that, his personal services. The revenue bills provided for taxation, but the bill before the Senate called for the services of the citizens of the United States.

It was a call upon the men of the country to rally around the flag. Every able bodied man is bound to render that service. He thought the proposition of Sumner a just one. We shall never be compelled to resort to any draft when we shall have filled up the old regiments. This will be the finishing blow to the rebellion. At the same time the President should have the power and ability to call out from time to time the whole 3,000,000 liable to duty. The moral effect contained in such a provision would go far towards crushing the rebellion.

At the instance of Mr. WILSON, Mr. Sumner modified his amendment reducing the per centage of tithes on incomes.

The amendment of Sumner was rejected by a vote of 25 to 15.

Mr. GRIMES said he would like to know the number of colored soldiers enlisted, and whether any attempt had been authorized to enlist colored men in the border States.

Mr. WILSON stated it was not in his power to answer the question definitely. He understood we had 50,000 colored soldiers in service, and were increasing the number daily. We were doing well in Eastern Va. and Maryland. Gen. Butler has re-enlisted 2000. We are doing well in Missouri, East Tennessee and other parts of the country. He did not think the Government had pressed this matter of raising colored troops as vigorously as it should have done. As our armies advance we should swell them by the addition of colored troops. The people everywhere are a unit in supporting the policy of employing colored soldiers to fight our battles.

GENERAL BUTLER'S DEPARTMENT.

The Freedmen of Virginia and North Carolina—A Negro Cavalry Regiment Raised in Six Days—Endurance of The Colored Regiments.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Evening Post.]

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 5, 1864.

During the short time since Gen. Butler assumed the command of the Department of Virginia and North Carolina, he has effected wonderful changes, reducing the disloyal to obedience, getting affairs into working order equipping troops and exchanging prisoners. In less than six days from the promulgation of the order requiring all persons to take the oath of allegiance, all the people of Norfolk obeyed, and the result of all this is that the streets of that city now present a lively appearance; people are not now afraid to walk out, and confidence takes the place of the scowling looks that formerly met the loyal visitor at every step. Another benefit arising from Gen. Butler's action will be the steady increase of business of all kinds.

In speaking of the doings of Gen. Butler, however, the tribute to his ability should not be confined merely to his action relative to the city and citizens of Norfolk, but the more important fact should be recorded that he, an "old hard-shell democrat," and once a fierce pro-slavery man, has done more to elevate the unfortunate colored race than any man in this country. His famous order No. 46 has been published and republished throughout the country. His doctrine is that "all men are born equal," and shall be treated accordingly, no matter what may be their complexion. His idea that negroes make as good soldiers as white men is tested daily, and verified beyond the most sanguine expectations. There are at this moment no less than eight colored regiments in the course of organization within this department, the majority of them nearly full, and all officered by picked and trustworthy men who have seen active service.

One regiment of colored cavalry, numbering twelve hundred men has been organized by Gen. Butler in six days, and as the horses have already been sent to Fortress Monroe from New York, every man will be mounted and in the line in a short space of two weeks from the day of organization. The command of the mounted "corps d'Afrique" has been bestowed on Colonel Girard, formerly Major of the Third New York cavalry, and an officer of great merit. The discipline enforced in this regiment is very strict, and at the opening of the spring campaign this command will be a great auxiliary to an advancing column. For the organization of negro cavalry everything that is favorable can be urged in its behalf. Every negro from his infancy is made accustomed to the care of horses, and is an excellent rider by intuition. It is the first requisite for a cavalry man to be a bold and fearless rider and in this case the colored man needs no teaching. A stern discipline moulds him into a perfect machine at the command of his officers, and being anxious to learn, he very soon acquires a ready use of the sabre.

The endurance of a colored regiment on the march has been put to a severe test. Gen. Wistar, commanding at Yorktown, a short time ago sent one of the colored regiments on a raid through Mathews county, Va., accompanied by a white cavalry regiment. The black troops marched a distance of sixty miles in forty hours, and seemed to endure the fatigues of a tramp considerably easier than the mounted white men.

The immediate command of the colored troops in the Department of Virginia and North Carolina devolves upon Brigadier-General Wild, a most gallant officer, who lost an arm in battle during the Peninsular campaign. While engaged in organizing the first colored troops in North Carolina, Gen. Wild had considerable difficulties to contend with, but, nevertheless, succeeded, in spite of all obstacles, and is now reaping the good results from his indefatigable endeavors.

The present arrangement of Gen. Butler for the management of negro affairs have been thoroughly systematized, and Lieutenant-Colonel J. Burnham Kinsman has been appointed the Superintendent-General. The department has been divided into four sub-districts, each having a special superintendent. The number of colored people who are at present a charge upon the government has been ascertained, since the taking of the census, to be upwards of seventy thousand, and it is daily increasing by the constant arrival of fugitives.

A circular order has been issued by Colonel Kinsman calls upon the charitable to send their charitable contributions of clothing and supplies for the freedmen, to his address at Fortress Monroe, and he pledges himself to see them duly distributed throughout his colonies.

STEAMER MORNING STAR CHASED BY A PIRATE.

Narrow Escape of the Steamer from Capture.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—The steamship Morning Star left New York on the 20th ult. On the following day, between four and five p. m., when sixty-five miles north of Cape Hatteras, a propeller, square rigged, with long projecting bows, not unlike those of English build, high smoke stack and burning soft coal, was discovered steering north.

Immediately upon her making us out she changed her course to the eastward so as to come down across our bows, and by the immense volume of smoke which issued from her smoke stack, all were convinced she was using an unusual pressure of steam. The Captain, disliking the appearance of the stranger, her conduct and the circumstance of her burning soft coal, ordered our course to be changed to the east of what we were then steering, (south by west,) when she at once hauled to the northward to intercept us. When it thus became apparent that the suspicious craft was resolved on overhauling us, our course was changed to the southeast, bringing her directly in our wake, and the chase began. We were then carrying twenty pounds of steam and the pursuer was coming up with us fast. All sails were then set to take advantage of a strong (west) wind which was blowing, and the pressure of steam increased to thirty pounds. Under this spread of canvas and head of steam we made fourteen knots and gradually distanced the pursuer, in spite of the earnest endeavors she made. Sparks and flame were seen to issue from her smoke stack, and at times her hull was completely enveloped in smoke. Her lights were extinguished at night and other evidence to aid her pursuit were adopted. On board our own ship the lights around the engine were deadened by old sails, and the saloon, cabin, and state-room lamps were put out; and in darkness we groped about, speaking words of encouragement to fear, or anxious inquiry about the chase. The passengers were allowed on deck, but rebel emissaries or sympathisers on board might exhibit signal lights to guide the dread pursuer. During the night we continued our swift flight, and when morning dawned the dread apparition of the evening before had vanished; yet no one felt disposed to make light of the matter; all felt that we had escaped a real and a threatening danger. No officer questioned the character and intentions of the vessel, but all were unanimous in the opinion that she was a rebel cruiser, especially designed to make capture of the merchant steam marine.

GEN. GRANT'S DEPARTMENT.

Complete Defeat of the Guerilla Wheeler—His Command Driven Toward Dalton.

CHATTANOOGA, Dec. 29, 1863.

Intelligence has just reached this place of a skirmish yesterday morning, near Charleston, on the Knoxville road, which resulted in a brilliant and decided victory to our arms, and the utter discomfiture of the rebel General Wheeler, at the head of about 1,600 cavalry. I do not suppose it will longer be considered contraband to state that the divisions of Ward and Sherridan, of the 4th army corps, remained at Knoxville after the retreat of Longstreet, and that as they marched light, they were unaccompanied at the time by their supply trains, which were subsequently and very recently ordered up.

Night before last they all crossed the Hiwassee, and passed on the north side; and this morning, before the suspicions of the escort were aroused, they were set upon by Wheeler at the head of 1,500 men, and before assistance could reach Col. Siebert, in command of the advance, the small guard was driven back, and the train fell into the hands of the enemy; but before they could profit by their victory, Col. Long, who commanded the expedition, sent 150 men across the river, when a counter charge was made, and notwithstanding the overwhelming numbers against them, they obtained possession of the wagons again, and even drove the enemy some distance away.

Unable to proceed further without more support, Col. Siebert halted his men in line of battle, the rebels wheeling at the same time as if for another charge, but remained idle. The suspense continued but for a moment, when the whole brigade of Col. Long, numbering say 1,300 men, arrived at the scene of action, and after wheeling into line —but the work of a moment—made a sabre charge upon the enemy, which they were unable to withstand even for a moment, but instantly broke in confusion, each man apparently endeavoring to take care of himself.

The main body fled toward Dalton; but upon every road and along every footpath were squads flying pell-mell, hurry-scurry, toward a place of safety. I am told that after the pursuit was commenced, the flight of the rebels was ludicrous in the extreme. Hatless, with their long hair flying about their ears—the chivalry all wear long hair—their coats standing almost straight rearward, they looked like a collection of John Gilpins, each frightened out of his senses by the blue-coated phalanx behind.

In the pursuit one hundred and twenty-three of the rebels fell into our hands, and no less than forty-seven were either killed or wounded, to the knowledge of Col. Long. Our loss is variously reported; some say but one, others half a dozen wounded and none killed. One man was missing—perhaps taken prisoner. The rebels did not even injure a wagon, a mule, or a set of harness. The triumph was but momentary, so that they could not have done mischief if they would.

The pursuit continued for five miles, on the Dalton road, where it was abandoned; but scouts are still out getting up stragglers, who are constantly arriving at Charleston, and I believe the number of prisoners will yet be swelled to two hundred.

The brunt of the fight was sustained by the 4th Ohio cavalry and the 20th Missouri mounted infantry, and every officer and man acquitted himself, not only creditably, but nobly. Guerilla parties, and small bodies of cavalry, have been prowling around for several days in the vicinity of the Knoxville road, but have been uniformly driven off by our forces. They have attacked one or two common posts, but in each instance were badly worsted.

CHECK UPON GUERILLA OPERATIONS.

The ill success of the rebel cavalry of late is remarkable. Two years since it had everything its own way; we had no mounted men who could hope to compete with it; it swept through Kentucky to the rear of our armies, and destroyed communities and stores, not only at pleasure, but at leisure; it kept up a constant reign of terror in Missouri and Western Virginia, and indeed in all places occupied by the National forces. It paroled thousands of hospital patients, and thereby kept up a preponderance of prisoners on the side of the rebels, and it kept the wake of the southern army filled with conscripts. But a year's experience has resulted in a mighty change. Daily our mounted forces have been increasing in efficiency while theirs have been dwindling to nothing, and now they will not fight, man to man, with those so lately their inferiors.

Think of the fact that Wheeler, the senior rebel cavalry commander, only being able to bring 1,500 men into requisition in a work of the highest importance to rebeldom—the severing of our communications with Knoxville and the capture of a large supply train, almost imperatively demanded by rebel necessities—when but a year since he and Forrest and Morgan, and Clarke, and Scott, could each head from twice to four times that number, and march them simultaneously into all parts of Kentucky and Tennessee, and destroy Government property without let or hindrance. But 1,500 men can now be spared for a point sixty miles from the base of operations, when twelve months since 15,000 could have been spared 300 miles away! And above all, how surprising that these late invincible cavaliers can now not only be defeated, but absolutely routed by less than their own number!

Death from Freezing—A Night of Horror.

[From the Whiteside (Ill.) Sentinel, Jan. 7th.]

During the prevalence of such a storm as that of Thursday last, it would seem almost incredible, that any one should venture from home, not even in the case of the most urgent necessity. Very fortunately, we think, but few had the hardihood to venture out, and to this fact, may be attributed the small list of casualties in this county that, happily, attended the fearful visitation. Would that we were spared the task of recording even one instance of such suffering and horror as that which it becomes our painful duty to perform.

On the morning of that memorable Thursday, two girls, a Miss Paine and Miss Lovejoy, and a brother of the latter, about 18 years of age, left their homes in Newton township, some 14 miles from Morrison, as we gather the particulars, to do some trading at the stores. They succeeded in reaching Morrison without difficulty, and after completing their purchases, started, late in the afternoon, and against the earnest remonstrances of a number of citizens here, for their homes.—Their course being in a southwesterly direction, they were, of course, exposed to the keenest severities of the storm. However, they succeeded in getting within some three miles of home, when they lost their road, and soon became enveloped in a snow-drift, from which in the darkness, they found it impossible to extricate themselves. Young Lovejoy got out of the sleigh and after floundering around for a considerable time, in the drifted snow, succeeded, with the aid of Miss Paine, in unhitching the horses and getting them turned round to the sleigh, to which they secured them. The three then seated themselves in the sleigh, wrapped whatever they had in blankets or robes about them, and there of the "waste wilderness," amid the snow and cold and darkness, unprotected from the chilling blasts of the merciless storm, they resolved to pass that wild winter night. How they survived the rigors of that long, perilous night—their feelings and sufferings, we leave to the imagination of the reader. That they could live to behold the light of morning seems indeed miraculous.

The elder of the girls, Miss Paine, about sixteen years of age, and about two years the senior of Miss Lovejoy, says that she did not permit herself to go to sleep, and frequently aroused the others, when being overcome by drowsiness, and endeavored to keep them rubbing their arms and limbs in order to prevent their becoming completely torpid. As soon as it was light in the morning, young Lovejoy left the girls in the sleigh, to endeavor to find some house and procure assistance. After walking, or rather dragging himself for about two miles, he reached the house of Mr. R. P. Hubbard, in the most pitiable condition; his hands both frozen like two balls of ice; also his feet and legs frozen nearly to the knees, and so benumbed and exhausted that it was with difficulty he related his story. Mr. Hubbard immediately hitched up his team and went for the girls, whom he brought to his house in as short a time as possible, but not before becoming himself considerably bitten by the frost—freezing his ears, nose and part of his fingers. Dr. Taylor, of this town, was summoned to the assistance of the unfortunates, and all possible aid rendered. Miss Lovejoy was found to be the worst sufferer, and all efforts to bring her to consciousness proved fruitless. On Tuesday last death relieved her of her sufferings. The brother is still in a critical condition, and if his life is saved it will be, it is thought by the physician, with the loss of his hands and perhaps, his feet. Miss Paine fared much the best, owing, most likely, to the fact that she kept awake, and kept her arms and limbs in motion. As it was, she was badly chilled, but not much frozen, and, it is said, will speedily recover.

Interesting News from Texas.

The Texas correspondent of the New York *Herald* writes the following interesting fact concerning the rebel rule in that State:

From numerous unquestionable sources we are advised of the great unpopularity of Magruder. The charges laid against him are acts of tyranny and oppression and most gross immoralities. The character of his rule is very clearly sustained by the proclamations he has published within the last month in relation to a line of duty to be carried out by the citizens of Texas. Indeed it is a question whether he is doing more for the cause of the rebellion or the Union. The popular voice of Texas never heartily sided with the insurrection, and there is little doubt whether their action in the future will not tend boldly to the restoration of the authority of the national Government.

One of the acts of Magruder's severe rule was an order to the citizens of Powder Horn, Indianola and Lavacca to destroy their towns in order to prevent them from falling into the hands of our forces. The citizens, however, did not feel disposed to obey, and armed themselves to resist any attempt to carry the order into effect. Three consecutive nights and days did the inhabitants of those places patrol their streets. Fortunately no effort was made to carry out Magruder's instructions; otherwise there would have been an immediate disruption of the present apparently peaceable state of affairs.

Since the above order from Magruder the people of the above named towns have shown an extreme willingness to have our troops possess them, notwithstanding the fire and ravishing stories set afloat by the leaders of the insurrection. Gen. Warren's Sunday visit to Indianola had a very salutary effect in allaying all fears of this nature. The people were agreeably surprised to witness the kindness and orderly conduct of our troops while in their midst.

From numerous sources we gather the highly important fact that the Legislature of Texas is of the conservative order, as they call it. This conservatism manifests itself by the refusal of its members to enact a law making rebel money a legal tender; and the act nullifying the conscription law demonstrate their very strong hostility to rebel conservative policy.

NEW YEAR'S DAY.

How it was passed in the Camp of the 1st Alabama (Colored) Regiment.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

CORINTH, MISSISSIPPI, January 2, 1864.

To those unaccustomed to the unique peculiarities of the negro, the scenes of yesterday would be strange and full of interest. The 1st day of January, 1864, the first anniversary of the free negro race in America, was properly appreciated and duly celebrated by the men of the 1st Alabama Infantry. The day was entirely their own, and the programme was one of their own originating.

At day-break, on the morning of the New Year, the officers of the regiment were greeted with the solemn tones of the dead march from the regimental bands, sounding out on the clear frosty morning air. I went to the door of my room, and, upon looking out, discovered the entire regiment in solemn procession marching behind four men who were bearing the effigy of Jeff. Davis to a place of execution. They filed slowly by with solemn tread, their eyes gleaming with satisfaction as they followed the imaginary form of the arch-traitor to his final reward I went with them to where they had a scaffold erected, around which they formed a hollow square, and amidst yells and groans they launched the lifeless object into mid-air. When the work was finished, they spoke for a few moments, of the greatness of the day to them—their advent day of freedom—cheered for Liberty and the Union, and as the golden streaks of morning dawn were fading into day they dispersed. The breast of the effigy bore this inscription, "Death to traitors."

At ten o'clock the regiment again formed under arms, commanded by colored sergeants. The effigy was taken from its hanging position and seated upon a rough coffin in a wagon drawn by three mules with a guard of men in front and rear with bayonets fixed. The wagon was then driven to the head of the regiment, when the whole moved off on the road leading to battery "B," 1st Alabama (colored) siege artillery, commanded by Capt. Baker. Here the procession was joined by the men of the battery under arms, commanded by a colored Sergeant. From this point they marched to the music of the dead march, through the principal streets of the town, by Gen. Stephenson's headquarters, by the Post Commander's headquarters, (Col. Hoyne,) eliciting from the aforesaid dignitaries broad grins of astonishment and approbation. In the meantime, the Sergeant who had command, executed several battalion evolutions which did great credit to himself. His commands were executed with alacrity and precision by the company commanders, who were black men. In truth, I have witnessed battalion drills of white regiments where these very evolutions were not nearly as well executed. The command marched back to the camp of the 1st Alabama Infantry, stacked arms, broke ranks and went in search of refreshments.

At one o'clock, precisely, they re-assembled at the tap of the drum, took the effigy, and again had the mock execution. Capt. Pierce pronounced Jeff's funeral ceremonies, and was followed in terse, spirited speeches by Col. Alexander and Major Low, of the 1st Alabama Infantry, after which several black soldiers spoke. The whole passed off very pleasantly.

I wish some of our Copperhead acquaintances could witness such a scene as this, it would do them good. Say that these men are only fit to be slaves! I pity men who make such assertions. They are living in the wrong age of the world. Perhaps in the wrong part of the world. Arabia or Turkey contains proper elements of society for such men. If Northern Copperheads will only call upon me at the camp of the 1st Alabama (colored) Infantry, at Corinth, Miss., I will give them a practical illustration of the efficiency of black men, either as soldiers, or as men.

On the 1st day of January 1864, the 1st Alabama Infantry reported 852 men, of this number six only are sick in hospital. Not a single officer or man is under arrest or charges. In fine, the Regiment is in the best possible condition in every respect. Gen. Stephenson called on it one evening at dress parade, and made a few remarks to the Regiment, in which he said: "I never saw but one colored Regiment the equal of the 1st Alabama, that one the 9th Louisiana. Gen. Grant made it an artillery regiment on account of its efficiency."

There are at this place two colored regiments and five siege batteries, making in all about 2100 men.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE, IN THE FIELD, Jan. 3.—Re-enlistments in the Army of the Cumberland have been made to a very satisfactory extent. In the army of the Tennessee, or that portion of it which is in this part of the field, the prospects of re-enlistments are not as promising, and for very good and obvious reasons—it is still campaigning. However, the troops should get a few weeks respite, and before a time in comfortable quarters, I doubt not the 15th and 16th army corps will furnish as many for the veteran service as any others. The 10th Illinois has re-enlisted almost unanimously, furnishing an aggregate of some 400 men. This regiment was recruited at Quincy, for the Fifth Congressional district, by Col. Robert F. Smith, and entered the service in June, 1861. The regiment has gone home on a furlough. After the seige of Corinth, it came East.—This gives a respectable number of the State's quota under the late call.

The 5th Iowa infantry has also re-enlisted to a man, and gone home. The 5th was raised at Keokuk, and was originally commanded by Colonel Wm. H. Worthington.

— On examining into the affairs of a London bankrupt, recently, his creditors discovered that his wife had over fifty-two yards of silk in one dress. As the journalist say, "Comment is unnecessary."

TELEGRAPH INSTITUTE.—We understand the Telegraph Institute, in connection with Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College, is proving to be a great success. The indomitable energy and enterprise of Messrs. B. & S. is worthy of imitation in other departments of business. They will soon have *twenty-six* telegraph instruments, of the best make and finish, at work. This is the first complete Telegraph Institute ever established, and it bids fair to be a perfect success.

There is a demand for "sound" operators, caused by the rapid extension of telegraph lines, and the large number of operators wanted in connection with the army. This Institute is designed to meet such demand.

Dr. E. A. Hill, one of the most skillful deaf school operators of the West, has charge of this department, giving his whole time, day and evening, to the rapid advancement of his pupils.

Burnett's Cocoaine for the Hair,

Has had nearly fifty different imitations. This demonstrates the great popularity of the genuine article, conceived by Burnett. Sold everywhere.

ja11 T&S-31 MW&F&Ltw

☞ Bronchitis, Coughs, Asthma, and all disorders of the *Throat, Breath and Lungs*, are relieved by using "Brown's Bronchial Troches." Sold by all Druggists.

RELIEF FOR THE AFFLICTED.—The attention of our readers is requested to the card of Dr. Bigelow which will be found in another column of our paper. The Doctor has achieved an enviable reputation in this city—a legitimate consequence of the high skill displayed in his practice. Gentlemen in this city of the highest respectability, and members of the medical faculty now practicing in Chicago, are willing and ready to attest his skill. This is a natural result of the uniform success which follows his treatment. He never fails to give satisfaction to his patients, and those who, in the hands of others have begun to despair of recovery, have by him been quickly restored to health and vigor. Hence Dr. Bigelow has gathered around him hosts of friends, and his medical practice is among the largest. He is without doubt one of the best medical practitioners in the city of Chicago. [illegible] He has paid particular attention to all forms of bodily ailment, and has verified the knowledge gained by extensive study in an extensive and rapidly increasing practice. The most delicate cases are brought to his notice, and yet he is successful in the most aggravated cases. His skill is displayed. Thousands of testimonials in his possession from persons of undoubted integrity, show that his abilities are fully appreciated. His rooms are open day and evening, and his arrangements for receiving visitors are so complete that distinct apartments are provided for each, so that all may visit him "strictly" confidentially.

There are but few physicians who, making the treatment of special diseases a special object of study, are entitled to confidence. In a great majority of cases, the so-called universal practitioner reads a book or two, and depending only on the gullibility of the public, and the natural indisposition of the victim to expose his extortionate ignorance, gives to himself the name of Dr., and commences a series of impositions. Dr. Bigelow is a graduate of one of the best medical colleges of the country, and has furnished with the the Doctor's diploma [illegible] If this and other things place the Doctor's claims beyond the question of a doubt. We say to those needing his services, call at his rooms, No. 179 South Clark street, corner of Monroe st., and see this statement verified. ja8-d13 3t-wly.

☞ Dr. James, formerly of New Orleans, but now of 86 Randolph street, Chicago, Ill., is meeting with great success in the treatment of [illegible] diseases. The following is from the *Chicago Daily* [illegible]

"SOME OF THE RESULTS OF THE WAR.—The present war has been the cause of many wonderful changes, and has developed new and startling theories, as well as the abilities and capabilities of men who were, before the war, unknown. Those who were poor before, have suddenly found themselves rich, and many who were rich, have been reduced to poverty. Some of those, whose prominent [illegible] Those who make their homes in the South, in the failure of war, to change their residence and their business location. Among the latter class may be mentioned a man well known in the South in connection with the celebrated [illegible] Medical, and who conducted and superintended one of the largest hospitals in the country for the care of diseases coming under his specialty. The gentleman is Dr. James, in New Orleans. The hospital was in the South, in New Orleans, for fifteen years. The writer knows the Doctor well, and has witnessed his professional career, and his standing. Knowing him thus well, we can unhesitatingly say that we know him to be an upright as a physician and gentleman, that the paper takes pleasure in recommending him to the people where he has taken up his residence for the future. We cannot do better than commend the following, from the Indianapolis *Gazette*, of April 7th, 1863:

"Dr. JAMES. We call attention to the medical advertisement of Dr. D. R. James, which will be found in another part of our paper to-day. Dr. J. has come among us and has been in the practice so long so honorably known to this city and elsewhere. It is rather delicate for a journalist to speak of this matter of a physician, for the general practice of a daily paper, and for what we now know why it should be so, any other class, if properly conducted, of the diseases to which the human family are subject. It is our duty to say, that we find that our most successful physicians are those who devote themselves to some one department or class of diseases; as, for instance, to the treatment of consumption, and affections of the lungs; to diseases of the heart; to diseases of the skin; to diseases of the eye and ear, as well as to the more common diseases of the unfortunate. Now, these specialists [illegible] to diseases of the eye and ear, as well as to diseases of the [illegible] All this is very well, and no one doubts the propriety of these things in reference to [illegible] but [illegible] a friend, who has [illegible]

Dr. James. [illegible] we can speak positively. We have known him, as we have said, for many years, and being a physician ourself, would naturally inquire into and know something about his manner of treatment and his success. We believe he may be regarded as standing among the foremost, if not at the head of those devoting themselves to this class of diseases, and the most successful in the cure of them. We knew him two years in New Orleans, where he was so regarded there, and, indeed, all through the Southern country. His hospital on Custom House street, for the treatment of special diseases, was almost as well known as Dr. Stone's hospital for that of general diseases—and he seemed to be quite as popular, and to give universal satisfaction. We have also known him in Cincinnati—where he sometimes spent the summer—and we have always understood him to be most successful and to give complete satisfaction. We regard him, in addition to all this, to be a man of unblemished character and sound moral integrity. He had to leave New Orleans, we believe, on account of his Unionism and loyalty to the General Government, which is certainly one thing in his favor.

"To persons, therefore, who have been so unfortunate as to contract any of these diseases or who have such diseases or disability entailed upon them—we say, call on and give a trial to Dr. James. It is some distance; his office is at 86 Randolph street, Chicago; but it is better, perhaps, to go all that distance, and be treated skilfully, and cured in a short time, and with remedies that leave no evil effects behind, than to trust your case to unskillful hands, and suffer, perhaps, a life time." jy 14-n35-wly

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Review of the Money Market for the Week Ending January 12.

On WEDNESDAY, January 6, the money market was distressingly close. Business men complain bitterly of the lack of facilities to carry on the business of the city. Only favored customers were enabled to obtain anything. New York Exchange continues so close that bankers are sorting eastern currency to make exchange. The condition of our railways will probably force them to do considerable sorting, before hogs, provisions, &c., can be sent forward, to create a supply of exchange. The nominal buying price was ½, but full selling rates (⅛) were freely paid by bankers. We quote buying ½, selling ¼ to ⅜. The range of gold in New York was 151⅝@152½. Here it was 150½@151. Silver 149@148. Legal Tender Notes were steady, ½@1-8 buying, ¼@⅜ selling....On THURSDAY there was no change in the money market from the previous day. The quotations and condition of exchange, do. The range of gold in New York was 151⅜@152, closing weak at the last figure. The rate here was 150½@151. Silver and legal tender notes as before quoted....On FRIDAY there was no change for the better in financial matters. Exchange was still close, with an advance of rates, buying ⅛, selling ¼. Sturges & Sons supplied their customers at ⅛, as usual. The range on gold in New York was 151⅝@152¼, closing at the inside figure. Here the price was steady at 150¾@151. Silver and legal tenders as before reported....SATURDAY ended the closest week which the Chicago Money Market has experienced for a long time. The exchange market experienced no alleviation, and the quotations remained good. The range of gold in New York was 151⅞@152. The price here was steady 150¾@151. Silver 149 @144. Legal tenders ⅛@1-8 buying, ¼ selling.... On MONDAY the money market opened close and active all around. Bankers were utterly unable to meet the demands of customers. New York exchange was excessively close. The current prices were ⅛ buying, and to customers ¼ selling; but some of the banks were glad to pay 30c, and sometimes even a fraction above, to keep up a supply. Outsiders had to pay ⅛. Gold went up a little. The range in New York was 152@152⅛. Here the market was firmer, and bankers paid 151. Silver advanced on large coin. We quote 149@151. Legal tender notes as before reported....On TUESDAY there was very little change. Money was still uncomfortably close, and is likely to remain so for some time to come. Toward the close of the day New York exchange was a little easier, owing to large shipments of corn, &c. The quotations remain unchanged. Gold went up in New York, and followed here. The range was 152⅛@152½, closing steady. Here 152@152¼. Large lots changed hands at the smaller figure. Silver 144@147. Legal tender notes were standing as before reported.

RANGE OF GOLD IN NEW YORK AND CHICAGO FOR THE WEEK.

	Chicago.	New York.
Wednesday	150½@151	151⅝@152½
Thursday	150½@151	151⅜@152
Friday	150¾@151	151⅝@152¼
Saturday	150¾@151	151⅞@152
Monday	151	152@152⅛
Tuesday	152	152⅛@152½

WEEKLY REVIEW OF CHICAGO MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 12, 1864.

FREIGHTS—There is no change in the rates since the date of our last weekly review. We quote:

[illegible]

During the present week the Michigan Central and Michigan Southern railroads have declined carrying freight for the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada.

FLOUR—[illegible] The market for Flour during the week has been [illegible]

[illegible]

COAL—[illegible]

WHEAT—Received to-day, 5,650 bu; received last week [illegible]

CORN—Received to-day, 3,625 bu; received last week [illegible]

OATS—Received to-day, 15,65 bu; received last week [illegible]

RYE—Received to-day, 1,450 bu; received last week [illegible]

BARLEY—Received to-day, 450 bu; received last week [illegible]

ALCOHOL—Owing to a further improvement in Highwines we have to note an advance in Alcohol on the week of 5c per gallon—closing to-day at $1.75@1.76 per gallon.

ASHES—[illegible]

BUTTER—[illegible]

BROOM CORN—[illegible]

BEANS—[illegible]

BAGGING—[illegible]

BRICKS—[illegible]

BROOMS—[illegible]

COAL—[illegible]

CANDLES—[illegible]

CIDER—[illegible]

COOPERAGE—[illegible]

CHEESE—[illegible]

COFFEE—[illegible]

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS—[illegible]

EGGS—[illegible]

FEATHERS—[illegible]

FURS—[illegible]

FISH—[illegible]

FRUITS—[illegible]

DRIED FRUITS—[illegible]

GAME—[illegible]

GREASE—[illegible]

HIGHWINES—[illegible]

DRESSED HOGS—[illegible]

HIDES—[illegible]

HONEY—[illegible]

HOPS—[illegible]

HAY—[illegible]

IRON—[illegible]

PIG IRON—[illegible]

LEAD AND SHOT—[illegible]

LEATHER—[illegible]

LUMBER—[illegible]

METALS—[illegible]

NAILS—[illegible]

NAVAL STORES—[illegible]

ONIONS—[illegible]

CARBON OILS—[illegible]

OILS—[illegible]

PROVISIONS—[illegible]

POULTRY—[illegible]

PAINTS—[illegible]

ROPE—[illegible]

SOAP—[illegible]

STARCH—[illegible]

SPICES—[illegible]

SALERATUS—[illegible]

SALT—[illegible]

SEEDS—[illegible]

SUGARS—[illegible]

TOBACCO—[illegible]

WOOL—[illegible]

WOOD—[illegible]

WOODEN WARE—[illegible]

WINES AND LIQUORS—[illegible]

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

For the Week Ending Jan. 9, 1864.

SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 9, 1864.

The Receipts of Live Hogs and Beef Cattle at the various yards in the city during the week ending to-day, compare as follows with the previous weeks since Oct. 3, 1863:

[illegible]

HOGS.

The total receipts of Live Hogs for the week ending to-day amount to [illegible]. This is [illegible] less than were received during the previous week, and [illegible] less than the receipts of the corresponding week of last year. The daily receipts at the various yards compare as follows:

[illegible]

We give the following quotations of the market value of Hogs at the close of the daily market this evening:

[illegible]

With almost nominal receipts during the week and an excited demand in the market, we note an advance of 5c per 100 lbs on medium to extra qualities and of 10c on common to medium.

SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 9.—However rapid the flight of time may generally appear to be, yet there are periods when, if we could, we should feel glad to increase its speed, and the week now ended has been one of such periods in the history of the hog trade of Chicago. To owners of stock, who had been looking forward to the time for months past with the hope of realizing in the sale of their produce a good reward for all the pains they had taken in maturing it for the market, and for all the trouble and expense they had incurred in so doing, there has been grievous disappointment and anxiety and loss, such as fortunately seldom happens in the course of one's life. [illegible]

BEEF CATTLE.

The total receipts of Beef Cattle for the week ending to-day amount to [illegible] head. This is [illegible] less than were received last week, and [illegible] less than the receipts of the corresponding week of last year.

In the restricted transactions of the week there has been considerable activity in the market, with an advance of [illegible] on the quotations of the week previous.

SATURDAY EVENING, January 9.—The business of the market, which for several weeks past, owing to diminishing receipts, much restricted, has been all but suspended during the week now closed. [illegible]

TUESDAY EVENING, January 12, 1864.

HOGS—It was hoped that our railroads would ere this have been sufficiently cleared of the recent snow blockade to have offered no further obstacle to the transmission of live stock to this market. [illegible]

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

[illegible]

BEEF CATTLE.

[illegible]

BEEF CATTLE SALES TO-DAY.

[illegible]

New York Market—Jan. 12.

[illegible]

New York Cattle Market—Jan. 12.

[illegible]

LET THE BLIND SEE.

NO CURE NO PAY.

Dr. M. A. CUSHING,

OF NEW YORK,

Oculist and Ophthalmic Surgeon.

OFFICE—Room 7, second floor, Morrison's Block.

No. 143 South Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

[illegible]

M. A. CUSHING, M.D.

RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT.

[illegible]

KODAK